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THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,089—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY JULY 19. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd July	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10513
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
27th "	HIMALAYA	6398	.....	....
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10529
10th "	OCHANA	6610	.....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
24th "	PERSIA	7551	.....	....
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7512
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
29th "	MANTUA	10883	.....	....
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6398	.....	....
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10909	.....	....
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	" 30
C. City of Manchester	8300	...	August 13
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	" 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	" 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	" 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	.....	July 25
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained for passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

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For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2171 tons, on Friday, 22nd July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,593 tons, on Thursday, 21st July sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on Monday, 25th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 19th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

18th July, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Robufat	4th Augt 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,376	Barilion	19th Jan 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	4296	.....	1st August
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORNER	5433	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4981	G. Gillhober	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Gobol	28th July
CHINA	4017	G. Berglellas	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 695 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	.....	5990	25th July 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Paesident	3,300	Jacobsen	19th July.
a Kanzler	3,000	Ulrich	2nd Aug.
b Markgraf	3,680	Timm	26th "
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	30th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

21, Mellow Street, Bombay, 13th July, 1910.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE

9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak). F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. S. BRUCE,
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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:

Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

10 H. P. NOISELESS NAPIER

Chasis Price £ 233 with tyres or Rupees 3,495.

"I think this fairly constitutes a record."

LAUNCESTON,
23RD MAY, 1910.

MESSRS. S. F. EDGE, Ltd.,
14, New Buclington Street, W.

GENTLEMEN,—I arrived in Launceston with my 10 H.P. Napier all safe, my average being 22 miles an hour. I had never previously driven a car of any kind, nor had I ever taken any lessons previous to starting. I THINK THIS FAIRLY CONSTITUTES A RECORD, and goes to show how easy your cars are to manage, and when they leave your works, HOW PERFECT IN ADJUSTMENT THEY MUST BE. London to Launceston is over 200 miles, with only 2 Stops at Salisbury and Hointon to take in petrol.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) S. P. WENMOTH.

THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

Models from 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. Prices from **£ 233** to **£ 1712** with tyres.

We charge London Prices, plus importing charges to India.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 30,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,99,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

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S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Byojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Daly)	Mangtien Makden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
Ghester	**125°**	**" "**
Monkey	**125°**	**" "**
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS:
"UNCONSUMED, LONDON."

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.
22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 4 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "SCINDIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Reclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 18th July, 1910.

MORAL CERTAINTIES.

AN invaluable booklet. Shows how to find Winners without extraneous help. Free ½ anna postage. "CRAPHEL," Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, Bombay.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION & TRADING CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1910, at 4 P.M. (S. T.), at Goan Association Hall, Dabul, Girgaum Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt and confirm the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account.
2. To appoint auditors, Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants and Auditors, being eligible for reappointment.
3. Any other business that may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

By Order,
B. X. FURTADO,
Acting Secretary.

Escof Mansions, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, 6th July, 1910.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following INTERIM DIVIDENDS, have been declared, namely:—

Rs. 200 per Share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10 per Share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each.

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 1st August to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on 24th July, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 25th day of July, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 1,550 SIMLA PATTERN BURNERS, fitted with Wicks and Globes, as per sample, to be seen in the Municipal Executive Engineer's Office.

2. Form of Contract and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 18th July, 1910.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. SUMS ASSURED PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY NIGHT
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—A Hungry Child
2.—That Girl of Dixon's
3.—Winter Sports in St. Moritz
4.—The New Sign of the Globe Hotel
5.—Double Sight, by Max Linder.
6.—The Road of Life.
7.—A Pair of Schemers.

PRICES & TIME AS USUAL.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR CONCERT.

SATURDAY NEXT, at 9-15 P.M.

ADMISSION, EIGHT ANNAS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG XXX WHISKY

(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.

Insist upon having the original brand

To be had of

Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants

or,

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scan hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :: :
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz, Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "REARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Rs. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
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Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
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Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1889.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

AMOUNTS for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

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THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swollen joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The La Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, indiscretion, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, to prevent counterfeiting. Each genuine bottle is also protected by a Government Label bearing a Registered Number, and the words "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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An Inspiration in Perfume
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for Sale or grey Hair. 3/6, 7/-, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Glossy appearance of the Hair.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR SEATED ARGYLL CAR, 10-12 h.p., Aster engine. Back entrance. Dual ignition. In good running order. Complete with Stepney wheel, all necessary tools, five lamps (including two powerful Duceller head lights), syren, horn and Stewart's distance, speed and trip recorder.

Price Rs. 2,225.

Apply to Lieut.-Colonel O. C. WOLLEYDOD, Club of Western India, Poona.

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WILL be ready the latter end of July and APPLES in August. Delivered in any part of India by V. P. Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears were regularly supplied to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales during the Royal Tour.

Apply to Capt. R. C. LEE, Bandrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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For Typewriters.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, JULY 18,

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is upwards by Rs. 46 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 ups Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—			
T. T. Ready	...	...	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	...	...	1s. 3 31/64d.
T. T. Forward	...	...	1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—			
Private D. D. Ready	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s	...	...	1s. 4 1-8d.
,, ,, Forward	...	...	1s. 4 3-16d. Sept
,, 6 m/s Ready	...	...	1s. 4 9-32d
France 3 m/s ,,	...	...	169 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ,,	...	...	123
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	...	131 1-2
,, Shanghai	...	...	177
,, Japan	...	...	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government paper market opened at Rs. 95-13 and Rs. 96-11 for ready and forward; and later on improved to Rs. 96-15 and Rs. 96-13 respectively with fair amount of business timely.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 25 3-16 and 24 13-16 respectively and New York remained unchanged at 54 1-2.

Locally the silver market remained easier and forwards opened at Rs 72-14-0, but retail sellers being continued, declined at the close to Rs. 72-12-0 Demand for ready was dull and about 50 packages changed hands.

The Gold market remained firm with a good demand locally and up-country and prices were put up by 1-2 to 1-4 anna. Sovereigns remained unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	22	7	0
97 Chintu	33	3	0
National Bank	24	2	3
Chartered Bank	24	1	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	6
English Gold	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	12	0
117 Penny	72	11	0
Local per tola	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	12	0
Second do	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—London prices were 1 up. Locally forwards advanced by two annas. Tone, firm.

Rapeseed.—London market is unchanged and locally is remained the same. Tone, steady.

Wheat.—London advanced by 1 and locally prices were put up by two annas. Tone, firm.

Castorseed, Groundnuts, Gingellyseed and Poppyseed.—Quiet but steady. Prices remained unchanged.

Mowraseed.—Firm, with a better demand. Prices advanced by two annas.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 16th July :—

Wheat	6,320 cwts
Linseed	10,105 ,,
Rapeseed	6,172 ,,
Gingellyseed	143 ,,
Poppyseed	2,467 ,,
Groundnuts...	458 ,,
Castorseed	3,249 ,,
Rice...	4,403 ,,
Myrabolams	2,708 ,,
Cottonseed	11,489 ,,
Mowraseed	5,364 ,,
Gram	2,154 ,,
Jowar	,,
Maize	,,

LOCAL YARNS.

The fortnightly sales from Shanghai have been reported of 2,000 bales, unsold stock 50,000 bales, with Chinese 30,000 bales, rate of exchange is 18 1, with a downward tendency of the market. Holders are pressing sales, but buyers seem rather indifferent.

Locally, Mill Agents are anxious sellers, but in the absence of any demand they could not make anything at present and if the market remains flat the prices are likely to decline further by quarter of an anna.

We learn of the following sales :—

1,500 Maneckji Petit No. 10s. at 6·11
500 Bomanji Petit No. 10s. at 6·11

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,485	X. D.	
Bank of India	68 1-2	C. D.	
Indian Specie Bank —	55 1/2	,,	
Bank of Burma ...	117	X. D.	

MILLS.

Crescent...	81	1-4	
David	395		
Kohinoor	695		
Maneckji Petit...	2,845		
Standard	1,025		
Finlay Mills	242	1-2	

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	145		
New Bevar	560		
New Mofussil	820		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co	256		
Badam Pile	106		
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	98		
Bombay E. S and T. C. Pref.	166		
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	300		
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,130		
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	17	1-4	
Treacher & Co	540		

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	620	C. D,	
Tapti-Valley	470	,,	

COTTON.

Colaba Cotton Market.—Liverpool was 1 to 7 points down and New York unchanged. The tone of the market was steady and demand both from the Mills and Exporters being moderate prices advanced by Rs. 1 to 2 for ready lots. The opener showed 6 to 11 points up hence the market for futures remained irregular. Good Broach opened at Rs. 298, but there being nominal buyers and sellers declined to Rs. 297-8 at the close.

500	G. Cotton & Co.....	Bengal.....	259-275
100	Do.	.....Parbhani.....	249
100	Volkart Brothers	...Amraoti	280
200	Colaba Land	...Bijapur	287
100	Currimbhai	.....Mandsaura.....	280
100	Japan & Co	..... Amraoti	280
200	Presidency	.....Coomptah.....	308
175	Do.	.....Broach.....	304
100	Noor Mills	.....Karanja	255
25	Do	Khandesh	215

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	286
,, F Good	...	306
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	262
,, F Good	...	270
Sind Punjab Fine	...	262
,, F Good	...	270
Khandesh Fine	...	260
,, F Good	...	270
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	292
,, F Good	...	302
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	290
,, F Good	...	300
Amraoti Fine	...	290
,, F Good	...	300
Yeotmal Fine	...	286
,, F Good	...	296
Nagpore Fine	...	286
,, F Good	...	296
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	304
,, F Good	...	314
Methia Fine	...	290
,, F Good	...	300
Broach Gin Fine	...	292
,, F Good	...	302
Sawginned Good	...	308
Coompta Ginned	...	305
Western H. G.	...	319
Do M G	...	295

SUTURES.

Broach Good	... 297 1-2
Fergal F G	... 228

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 16th July :—

Khandesh ...	...	...	...	Bales
Central India ...	...	...	336	,,
Barsi and Nagar ...	...	...	...	,,
Berar ...	...	...	...	,,
Central Provinces	...	...	...	,,
Oomras ...	...	...	336	,,
Dholera ...	...	...	216	,,
Broach ...	...	...	...	,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...		...	564	,,
Westerns ...	...	...	198	,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	95	,,
Rajputana...	...	...	105	,,
Sind ...	...	...	...	,,
Persian ...	...	...	...	,,
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	,,
Egyptian ...	...	...	...	,,
Total...			1,514	,,

LIVERPOOL, July 18.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	5,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

July—Aug. ...	...	...	7·69 +10
Aug.—Sept ...	...	...	7·59 +11
Sept.—Oct. ...	...	...	6·95 + 6
Oct.—Nov. ...	...	...	6·76 + 6
Nov.—Dec. ...	...	...	6·71 + 7
Dec.—Jan. ...	...	...	6·68 + 7
Jan.—Feb. ...	...	...	6·67 + 7
Feb.—Mar. ...	...	...	6·65 + 6
Mar.—Apl. ...	...	...	6·65 + 6

FREIGHTS.

Ports,	Seed.	Cotton,
Antwerp	10 6	12 6
Dunkirk	11 0	12 0
Havre	11 0	12 0
Hull	10 6	.....
Liverpool	9 0	9 6
Marseilles	9 0	9 6
Genoa	10 6	11 6
London	10 0	.....
Hamburg	11 6	12 0
Trieste	11 0	12 0
Venice...	11 0	12 0
Open Ports	Aug.	11 0
	Sept.	11 6
	Oct.	12 6
	Nov.	13 6
	Dec.	14 6

Market is steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, July 16.

	SILVER,		Coin,	
No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.	
1 Parcel ...	Rs. 14	Rs. ...	...	
Importers.	Vessel.	From		
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris ...	Arabia	London		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 15th July 1910.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	12	12,466
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	34,714

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 16th July 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 9th July 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 9. Rs.	July 16. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,16,72,354	1,31,62,242
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,63,17,127	10,76,45,011
Post Bills ...	15,700	15,488
Sundries ...	27,29,937	21,67,328
Rs....	14,12,35,118	14,34,90,069
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,71,21,163	1,70,76,435
Other authorised Securities.	4,89,633	3,43,449
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,93,14,497	1,70,00,743
Loans do. do. ...	3,88,65,850	3,90,51,964
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,66,74,530	1,67,36,549
Dead Stocks ...	2,68,228	2,68,256
Stamps ...	5,497	5,374
Bullion ...	7,22,027	6,84,707
Balance with other Banks.	4,83,275	5,11,801
Sundries... ...	3,08,205	3,29,706
Cash ...	4,68,92,113	5,14,81,085
	14,12,35,118	14,34,90,069

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

The directors' report for the year ended June 30th states that the net profit for the half-year including the sum of Rs. 3,06,357·9·3 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 8,48,488-5-4. The directors have resolved to appropriate the profits as under :—In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on Rs. 75,00,000, free of income tax, Rs. 2,62,500; balance to be carried forward Rs. 5,85,988-5-4; total Rs. 8,48,488-5-4. The Bank's business is increasing every half year, and the profits of the half-year under report are satisfactory.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Umsingha s—1,800 cwts castorseed and 9,286 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Neidenfels s—4,021 cwts myrabolams, E Oesmersey.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—30 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Dido s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunrobin, s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkert Bros.

Kalibia s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—170 bales cotton, and 290 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton and 500 cwts sjwanseed, Volkert Bros; 6,152 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji ; 4,000 cwts mowrasseed and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Neidenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Dido s—450 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—98 3-4 cwts sharkfins and 13 3-4 cwts fishmaws, A Allarakhia and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—2 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—102 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—12 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Circassia," July 19.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" will sail from No 2 Shed, Victoria Dock to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 8-30 a.m. sharp:—

TO LONDON.

Cuthbert, Miss	Hobbs, Maj G L
Chamier, Col H P	Maconochie, Capt S W
Caulfield, Col	Maconochie, Mrs & infant
Dawson, Mrs	Picton Warlow, Capt N

TO LIVERPOOL.

Beresford, Mr R D P	Moore, Mrs J 2 children nurse and infant
Brooks, Capt D	Richard, Rev A L
Dawson, Mrs G E 2 children, nurse and infant	MacCormack, Mr W
Hartley, Mr W	Tanner, Lt R
Horsefall, Capt A	Wheen, Capt J
Maclean, Capt De U	

TO NEW YORK.

Wilson-Lawrenson, Mr F A	Wilson-Lawrenson, Mrs and infant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KEMP.—July 14, at Clifton, England, the wife of N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, of a son. (By cable.)

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—July 13, at Lansdowne, the wife of Major W. M. Rodney Brown, 3rd Q.A. O. Gurkhas, of a son.

HAMILTON.—July 12, at Dagshai, the wife of Lieut. E. G. Hamilton, the Connaught Rangers, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona, 5 p. m.

Harwood League Football : Parel Gymkhana vs B. V. A., Cnoperage, 5-45 p. m.

Maxim : "Before you attempt consider what you can perform."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 8th instant. which left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's Steamer "Salsete" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per s. s. "Surada" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd July.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT.—The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has prohibited in Bombay City the production or exhibition in public of cinematographic films of the Johnson Jefferies fight.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening Karsondass Govind (6), a Hindu boy, was accidentally knocked down by a hack victoria when he was crossing the Old Hanuman Lane. His legs and arms were injured and he was taken to the hospital for treatment.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that all wires but one between Manikganj and Dacca are interrupted. Urgent Traffic for station in Eastern Bengal, Assam, Arakan and Chittagong will be subject to much delay. At present no Ordinary Traffic will be accepted for these Stations.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., this evening :—

March	La Petite Tonkinoise...Christine
Overture	Si J'etais Roi.....Adams
Valse Lente ...	Rouge et Noir .....Lotter
Selection	Stephen Adam's Popular Songs.....Adams
Valse	Die Tanzgelehrten ...Ziehrer
Char March...	La Mattchiche .....Boret Clere

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Band Sergt., commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March	The Stars and Stripes for ever.....Sousa
Overture	Hungarian .....Bela
Valse.....	September .....Godin
Selection	Joliy Jingles .....Rossini
Song	Berceuse de Jocelyn ...Godard
Ballet Music in William Tell	Rossini
Piccolo Solo...	Chant du Rossignol ...Filipowky

ALLEGED JOTA SUTTA SPECULATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspectors Spiers and Sykes charged Varajlal Nemshand and fourteen others with gambling by speculating on the sales of cotton in Liverpool. Superintendents Priestley and O'Keefe conducted the prosecution. Mr. B. T. Dessi, Pleader, defended the first accused; Mr. Saker, Barrister-at-law, defended accused No. 15; and Mr. Dhabar, Pleader, defended accused Nos. 4, 5, 10 and 11. The case for the prosecution was that Chunilal Bhaichand, the fifteenth accused, had a shop in Shaik Memon Street. There was a wooden "bhungi" on Esplanade Road which was connected by telephone with the shop in Shaikh Memon Street. The fifteenth accused used to telephone the guesses on the sale of cotton in Liverpool from this "bhungi" to his shop, where they were received by the first accused, who was a servant in the employ of Chunilal. On the 30th May, on receiving certain information Inspectors Spiers and Sykes, armed with warrant, signed by the Commissioner of Police, raided the "bhungi," and the shop, and arrested all the accused, except accused No. 15, who surrendered himself a few days later to a warrant issued against him. The first and fifteenth accused were convicted, and were fined Rs. 45 and Rs. 125 respectively. The rest of the accused were discharged.

S. S. "LOWTHER RANGE."

THE S. S. "Lowther Range" left Bombay for Calcutta on Sunday in Command of Capt Blance who formerly commanded the "Pennine Range," belonging to the same Company, namely Messrs. Christopher Furness and Company Sunderland. Captain Mathew has been appointed to the command of the "Pennine Range," and will leave Bombay about Wednesday for Karachi and will thence proceed to England. He takes with him as passengers the Chief and Second Officers of the s. s. "Lowther Range." It is understood that the changed arrangements have been made in consequence of the customary legal proceedings which are pending in the Admiralty Court Division, London, to adjudicate on the services rendered to the s. s. "Trieste" after she was found in a disabled condition.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th July.

School of Arms in conjunction with "G" Company B V Rifles.

The above Class will be held at the Town Hall, today Tuesday, evening, the 19th instant, from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REMIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 19th July.

514. Lecture.—To-day Tuesday, the 19th inst.—Lecture at the Town Hall at 9-30 p. m. by Major General J. C. Swann, C.B. Subject.—Imperial Defence. All members are invited to attend.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress White, other ranks Khaki but uniform is not compulsory.

515. Lecture—"G" Company—There will be a lecture at the Gymkhana on Monday, 25th instant, at 9-30 p.m. Subject—Outpost, the usual weekly parade will be held on Wednesday morning the 27th instead of Monday 25th, time and place to be fixed at Monday's lecture.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Monsoon conditions have extended westwards in North-East India and northwards in the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and fairly general in Lower, Burma, Bengal, Hyderabad, and the extreme south of Peninsula, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and the South Himalayas.

The principal falls are :—Moulmein, Dibrugarh, Mymensingh and Darjeeling had three inches; Barisal, Darbhanga and Patna, one and a half; Gaya, one; Jalpaiguri and Murree, two; and Hanumkonda, one.

Forecast :—Some increase of rainfall in the extreme north and the United Provinces.

Indian Ocean:—At Mauritius the pressure has fallen rapidly, which is favourable to the Indian monsoon, but the Zanzibar and the Seychelles the rain has been heavy, and the south-east trades are probably not crossing the Equator northwards with the usual freedom.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Station.	Byculla made Fort Colaba. In Ots	In Ots	In Ots	In Ots
Previously registered...	31·24	27·22	26·79	26·14
Monday, 18th July.....	0·03	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total.....	31·27	27·22	26·79	26·14
Same date last year	52·09	47·95	57·05	39·27

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL, July 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0 00	In. cts. 29·29	In. cts. 38·63	In. cts. 49·72

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, July 15.

	Incs.	Cts.
For the week ending 15th July.	1	34
Previous Total	51	48
Total	52	82

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent. Crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Moultan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Agra.—Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Benawr.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants healthy but want more rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Gingelly doing well.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cloudy in morning. Seasonable. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton being resown in low-lying fields. Cotton plants flourishing on high ground.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (17th July)	97·8	85·1	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat (17th July)	92·3	86·8	...	0·00
Multan.....	102·3	82·0	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	95·9	80·4	...	8·93
Lahore	99·9	83·7	...	6·62
Simla.....	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	95·5	81·0	...	19·54
Delhi	96·7	82·2	...	6·56
Agra.....	98·0	82·5	...	4·37
Mainpuri.....	94·8	82·0	...	4·31
Jhansi	96·5	82·0	...	8·46
Cawnpore	99·0	83·5	...	5·49
Allahabad	99·1	84·0	...	4·86
Jacobabad	107·1	82·8	...	2·00
Karachi	88·5	79·0	...	10·42
Ajmer	87·4	76·2	...	9·18
Jaipur	97·2	77·1	...	2·22
Kotah	94·5	79·1	...	10·38
Bhuj.....	...	...	...	...
Dwarka	85·8	81·2	...	9·37
Veraval	84·1	86·8	...	9·62
Rajkot	91·1	74·5	...	16·30
Gnavnagar Para.....	96·6	76·5	...	14·68
Surat	88·1	78·6	...	21·61
Ahmedabad.....	94·6	77·7	...	13·15
Deesa	88·8	75·9	...	13·72
Neemuch.....	87·0	...	...	13·67
Indore	86·1	71·6	...	15·71
Jubbulpore	90·8	76·8	...	14·07
Saugor	90·6	74·0	...	8·71
Hoshangabad	90·8	74·4	...	17·70
Khandwa.....	92·2	75·1	...	12·30
Akola	95·2	76·1	0·01	11·21
Amraoti	93·8	75·3	...	13·00
Nagpur.....	95·6	78·3	...	27·01
Chanda	95·5	79·0	...	15·53
Raipur.....	94·2	79·6	...	19·58
Bombay	87·9	78·9	...	26·14
Ratnagiri.....	86·8	77·9	0·02	38·32
Mormugao.....	86·0	77·2	0·03	50·04
Karwar	85·3	76·0	...	66·35
Malegaon.....	94·4	72·1	...	12·30
Ahamednagar.....	91·9	65·0	...	10·15
Poona	88·0	67·8	...	9·93
Sholapur	96·3	74·4	...	5·77
Bijapur	92·2	71·7	...	3·59
Belgaum	84·2	65·6	...	14·36
Anarangabad.....	93·2	68·7	...	6·64
Nisamabad (Indur)	90·4	74·2	0·38	11·44
Hyderabad	95·8	76·7	...	7·42
Mangalore	83·8	72·8	...	52·33
Calicut.....	84·2	76·1	...	41·46
Cochin	86·2	78·8	...	36·63
Colombo	88·0	78·0	...	9·21
Masulipatam	98·8	81·7	...	9·20
Bellary	96·0	72·3	0·36	1·68
Cuddapah	102·2	77·6	0·02	4·19
Madras.....	94·0	78·0	...	2·47
Bangalore	87·8	69·3	...	3·33
Coimbatore	92·4	72·3	...	1·21
Trichinopoly	95·6	76·3	...	3·24
Negapatam	95·5	80·0	...	0·69

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 18th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture in the north Punjab, but is drier than usual over the rest of the division. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Both the maximum and minimum temperatures are generally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and slightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also in excess in the extreme south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan, where maximum temperature is in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0·38" of rain. Skies are ligatly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been rainless except for isolated showers in Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. A slight change in the conditions appears to be taking place in the south of the Peninsula.

A few thundershowers may possibly occur in the Madras Deccan and isolated showers in the extreme north.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 18th July was 29·321 inches The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

620 08 Adeshir H D and Co Dadi Limji Batliboi vs. Shiribai widow Wadia G and Co.

392 09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ld of Little and Co.

562-02 T A Gnandhy, B Balaram and others, The New Mofussil Co, Ld and another Crawford B and Co, Malvi H M and R.

259-09 Madhowji K and Co Modhibai vs G Damoder sad another Jamshedji R and D

1074-09 Raghaviawa B and N Bhimabai widow vs G Veeram Wadia G and Co.

18 09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gungabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.

979-09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gangabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.

38-10 Gamanlal H Motichand Manchhasa a firm vs Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others Captain V.

770-06 Jamshedji R and D Ishvardas Gorakhram the firm vs S Dharmrajmal and others Craigie B and Co.

1144 09 Wadia G and Co M Gordhandas vs B Jamnadass Narandass Madhowji and Bicknell M and R.

236-10 Payne and Co N M Marshall vs J H David, Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

5-10 Madhowji K and Co Bhai Kanji Jeram and others vs J Damji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

20-09 Tyabji D and Co B Ruderam and another vs J Dayaram and others Raghavaya B and N

20-10 Madhowji K and C K Premji vs P Jairam Khunderao L and M

41-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Rustomji E Laher vs Jehangir E Laher Edgelow G W and Co.

9-10 Mulla and M Hajt Jaffer M H Bachor and other vs Khaoobai widow Mirza and M.

11-10 Little and Co N Ranchordas vs Bai Surajvahu Malvi H M and R.

12-10 Bicknell M and R J Bomansha vs R Permanand Pestonji R K and Co

Long Cause.

650-08 Bhaisanker K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Brt and another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Decree Absolute.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 16th July 1910 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shute.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell...H M S
R I M S Lawrence ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr J Marsack ...R I M S
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Comdr W Y Beauchamp.... Survey Steamer
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR. July 18.

Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zoel & Co
Cowno	3155	Falla	W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Felmura	2546	Eyken	.....
Gresham	2417	Thompson	W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Andrew Yuel & Co
Indiana	2508	Parkur	W & A Graham & Co
Linga	951	Ouibush	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	B & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1061	Rees	M M & Co
Neemuch	2414	Weston	W & A Graham & Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison and Co
Orissa	3525	Keddie	M M & Co
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Produce	743	Winsues	F F Campbell & Co
Rohmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W & A Graham & Co
Scalda	3438	Chidley	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cant.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Dunrobin	2319	Parlett	Dunkirk	20 7	W & A Graham & Co
B Dido	3127	Runton	Hull	24 7	James Finlay & Co
F Clan Macneil	2504	Roden	Marmagoa	23-7	James Finlay & Co
H Nasseri	611	Lemare	P Gulf	21 7	B & P S N & Co
K Umsinga	1869	Robertson	M'borough	22 7	W & A Graham & Co
M Trieste	3203	Nitsche	Trieste	N E	A L S N & Co
N Dunsden	3051	Case	Baltimore	23 7	R A Willis
P Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	Philadelphia	22 7	R A Willis
Q President	2086	Jacobson	Durban	19 7	A Strandes & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	29-7	W & A Graham & Co
2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	Liverpool	19 7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Kalibia	3149	Stewart	Dunkirk	6-8	W & A Graham & Co
4 Caboto	2845	Schiaffino	Calcutta	20-7	Venice, S N Co
5 Glenlyon	2634	Anderson	Karachi	23 7	M M & Co
6 Vorwaerts	3727	Bolnar	Kobe	25-7	A L S N Co
7 Neidenfels	3385	Frisins	Karachi	27-7	W & A Graham & Co
9 City of Calcutta	4786	Rae	Liverpool	20 7	Killick Nixon & Co
10&11 Devanha	4781	Powell	Shanghai	20 7	P & O S N Co
12&13 Caledonia	3529	Hayward	London	30 7	P & O S N Co
15 Warora	2565	Dickinson	Calcutta	19 7	M M & Co

H W V D

Dumra	762	Manley	Busreh	21 7	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F	N F	B S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	19 7	B & S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Dwarka s	Moxon	Bushire, July 10
	Nadir s	Atkin	Calcutta, June 29
	Scindia s	Kelso	Liverpool, June 23
	Vorwaerts s	Bolnery	Trieste, June 27

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Hohenfels s	Muller	Karachi

The following vessels obtained his porticearance on Monday :—

Steamer Circassia, Osborne Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Monday.

Steamer Caboto for Calcutta
" Scindia for Liverpool, etc
" Nadir for Calcutta
" Vorwaerts for China

MADRAS.

July ARRIVALS.

	Vessel	From
11	Kintail	London
11	Blake	Calcutta
12	Clan Murray	Liverpool
15	Gisela	Trieste
15	Drachenfels	Antwerp
16	Bezwada	Karachi
16	Orissa	Karachi

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Benares arrived at Liverpool in the afternoon of the 15th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th July 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	18	1	26 a.m.	8	49
Teheran ...	18	12	35 p.m.	2	14
Suez	18	2	5 p.m.	0	50

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

All wires but two to Dacca are interrupted. No outlay at present for the ordinary traffic for Eastern Bengal, Assam, Arakan, and Chittagong. Express traffic for these districts will be passed through Rangoon but liable to much delay. (18-7-10).

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE ROYAL GOOD HOPE ESPLANADE BAR,

WITH
JOHN ROBERTS BILLIARD SALOON,
BY
OLD PARSEE GEORGE,

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ENGLISH PALE ALE ON DRAUGHT.
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A few minutes' walk from Tramway Line.
Wine, &c., of the best quality.

Charges comparatively very moderate.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

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HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS FOR SALE FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
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PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 19th July, 1910.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

MR. R. E. FORREST, in the July number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," continues his treatise on the Industrial Development in India, to which we drew attention a month ago, when the first instalment appeared. The first part dealt with past history. The second now treats of the present and future. Present and past are compared. The future is necessarily speculative though based on experience and the prospect of a continuance of the advance which is recorded. Industrial development and our capacity to combat famine comes foremost of Mr. Forrest's comprisons. He shows how fertile regions were turned into deserts; cheerful hopeful occupation into grievous despairing idleness, how the food supply failed, there was no sustenance for man or beast; the great workshops of the fields stood still; millions became workless; the social fabric was shivered and shattered; restrictions and restraints were thrown aside; the strongest social ordinances, the caste obligations lost their power; law and religion were abrogated; communities were thrown back into savagery and brutality. But now—droughts still come as come they must; the great point has been the clear recognition of this, of the fact that the complete failure of the rainfall was a part of the round of the seasons, as much as the favourable, or the medium, or the excessive supply. The great point was the recognition by His Majesty's Indian Government that it was its duty to deal with famines as a part of its ordinary duty, to take thought of their most certain coming, to provide means for their mitigation, their prevention, to bring them into the Budget. And from the time this responsibility was recognised provision has been made. The food supply has been increased, and what is more important that food supply can be carried all over the country and made available for all who need it. It is utterly impossible that any future famine can be the the terrible scourge a famine was in the past. But Mr. Forrest looks forward to the day when the insurance against the evil and loss of the famines in India will be provided entirely by the people themselves by an increase in means, by an increase in the produce from the land, by the detaining of a full price for it, by the laying by of money, and the establishment of a full system of commerce throughout the land.

There has been a great diffusion of wealth since the past times Mr. Forrest writes about, a great accumulation of wealth, a great increase in the purchasing power. But whatever the changes, the old manners and customs, and mode of living, the old fashion of clothing, the old, old life, domestic and social, subsist, conserved by the enormous forces of caste, religion, custom, feminine influence, fearfulness. The old order subsists though there is a new spirit abroad. "Even in the villages, mostly illiterate, largely uneducated, away from contact with the English, the influences due to our presence in the land are felt by the people, through the medium of our laws and institutions, our administrative systems, they have become more conscious of rights, more ready, more able to protect themselves. But the primitive modes and methods of life still continue." The consequence is caste prevails as before, creeds are the same and the Indian weaver, who first of all was expected to be submerged by the tide of British industrial influence, still flourishes, with the pouring in of textile fabrics from England, due to the great productive power of the new machinery, to the opening out of the new Red Sea route, came also the great development of our administrative organisations of every description; came the enormous erection of buildings appertaining to our civil and military rule, of private edifices, shops, factories, dwelling houses. With the expansion of the import of cloth, writes Mr. Forrest, came a great expansion of our territory—in the case of Oudh and the Punjab, an increase of an extraordinarily valuable character, not merely in regard to soil and clime and people, but because it made complete our rule over the whole peninsula, made complete that internal commerce, that home trade, which is full of such great consequences, which could now flow free from the Bay of Bengal to the Hindu Kush, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.

To the statement that the old industries have been elbowed out of existence Mr. Forrest gives an emphatic denial. The industrial change which has come over the country has been in the coming of new things, not in the passing of the old. The old special manufactures have lived on, have expanded; new ones have been added to them. The great changes expected have not come about in indigenous handicrafts. But in the introduction of new industries the British administration has produced enormous activity. Witness the making of roads and railways, the irrigation works; the arsenals, factories and foundries of the Military Department. They have all increased work at the seaports and have afforded occupation to vast armies of artisans, smiths, masons, carpenters, bricklayers and others, on good rates of wages, regularly paid—such as were never known in India before. The Indian weaver still finds a market for his wares, finds it more easily than before, for the means of transit has assisted him, and moreover he can remove and set up his simple plant in any part of the country besides those which tradition has associated with his craft. Mr. Forrest is able to show that the weavers are increasing in number. In various provinces weavers who had taken to other occupations are returning to the hereditary one. And the making of roads and railways and canals, the expansion of administrative organisations, the provision of the buildings connected with them; the production of a great commerce, internal and external; the enormous development of the mineral resources as in the case of gold, coal, petroleum; of valuable agricultural product, the great increase and diffusion of wealth have had their effect on all the great industries of India as on the supreme one of weaving. They, too, continue and remain and all others are then as of yore. These are facts that are often lost sight of and frequently contorted. It is well therefore that they should be again set forth and with the seal of authority stamped upon them.

BOMBAY LAND RECORDS.

MR. PRATT'S report on the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency is anything but pleasant reading. His men resort to all the "passive resistance" they are capable of to shirk that part of their work they find least interesting and the report is one long complaint from beginning to end. In conclusion, Mr. Pratt, the Acting Settlement Officer and Director of Land Records, hopes that it will not be considered that he has been unduly pessimistic or critical. The Record-of-Rights in the Bombay Presidency, he observes, "is still in its infancy and, as Sir James Monteath remarked, it could not be expected that a perfect record would be created at once like a full armed Minerva spring from the brain of Jupiter. . . The Bombay Record-of-Rights Act was avowedly a cautious and tentative measure, and I think that the time has come for revising it in the light of experience gained in the last six years." The experience of the last official year would be enough to justify the revision. Mr. Gordon, of the Northern Division, for example, writes: "It should not be possible to find that the Mamlatdars of seven out of thirteen talukas, in which I have examined the record, neither knew nor seemed to care anything about it. . . It is one of the rarest things in the world to find the signature of a Mamlatdar in the Mutation Registers; and the number of corrections that I have seen might be counted on the fingers of one hand. The village accountants' work is not being examined or scrutinised, and when the time comes to incorporate mutations in the Record-of-Rights they will have to be taken unverified and probably for the most part inaccurate, or a special staff will have to be employed to verify them." There are many similar observations in the report. But we need not quote further illustrations beyond this: "There is no doubt that the present system is working badly, and that an early change is very necessary in the interests of Land Revenue and Land Records Administration. Not only is the system of appointment bad, but the rules under which they work require thorough revision."

WEST AFRICAN COTTON.

As has already been announced the British Cotton Growing Association has succeeded in obtaining from the Imperial Government some tangible recognition of its efforts in the development of colonial industry in the shape of a grant. This is to come from Imperial, not Colonial, funds and is to be applied according to certain conditions which are laid down in an interesting memorandum recently issued by the Colonial Office. In this we are told that the British Cotton-Growing Association are to receive a grant of £10,000 a year from Imperial funds, the Association undertaking in return in connection with West Africa to raise a further £150,000 capital, to continue the work already begun on a commercial basis, to erect and maintain for three years seven pioneering, buying, and ginning centres established in advance of the immediate needs of the district in order to encourage cotton-growing, to provide free of charge all seeds for sowing purposes in the Gold Coast, Southern Nigeria, Northern Nigeria, and Nyasaland, and to carry on travelling and missionary work among native cultivators in the Gold Coast, Southern Nigeria, and Northern Nigeria. Although the Imperial Government have not hitherto contributed directly to the cost of the experiments in cotton-growing undertaken by the Colonial Governments, it will be observed, the memorandum states, that they have done so indirectly in the case of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies, Northern Nigeria, the East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, and Nyasaland. The new grant of £10,000 a year to the British Cotton-Growing Association is, however, a direct contribution from Imperial funds. The conditions which have been attached to it seem wise and business-like, and will materially advance the already growing industry in West Africa.

MR. RHODES' GIFT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

REUTER announces that the Union Government of South Africa has decided to accept the gift of "Grooteschuur," as an official residence for the Prime Minister, and his future successors. This was, of course, the famous residence of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes and was bequeathed by him for this purpose on the consummation of the Union which he foresaw, and for which he worked. This fact was acknowledged the other day by Lord de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Africa, who in unveiling a statue to the great Imperialist which has been erected in Capetown, uttered a glowing panegyric upon him. To a great extent, he said, he had atoned for his mistakes, and former opponents might unite with friends in recognising his great qualities, his courage and firmness amid apparently insurmountable difficulties and his profound faith in his mission of opening up, civilising and colonising South Africa. He never forgot his great duties to the land of his adoption, and he admired the Dutch. Dutch South Africans, therefore, would not withhold the tributes to his memory merely because they could not approve every act of his career. We are glad to see such a generous recognition from a foremost Dutchman of the merits of a former foe, and to know that a Dutch Ministry has not decided to spurn his gift. Reports have been current in the newspapers that Mr. Botha did not favour the acceptance of the estate by the Government and that the gift would be declined. Dictated by whatever motive, this would have been an ungracious act to the memory of South Africa's greatest benefactor, and could not have failed to awaken amongst the English colonists feelings of resentment, which are better at rest.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 9 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

HIS Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the appointment of Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

THE Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay has received the following telegram from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy:—"After 7th August Court Mourning will no longer be worn anywhere in India, except at Viceregal functions and entertainments."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th June 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 776,105 maunds and Rs. 22,758 in the earnings.

CAPTAIN J. G. GREIG was one of eleven players selected to represent the Army and Navy in a new cricket fixture with a combined team from Oxford and Cambridge Universities. This match was arranged for the three days following the University match.

OWING to the sad death of Mr. O. J. D. Ahlers, Chairman of the Board of the Directors of the Hansa Line of steamers, the offices of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., the Agents of the line, were closed yesterday afternoon.

IN the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a memorial to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Dragoons, who fell in the South African war, has been unveiled by Major-General F. S. Russell, colonel of the regiment.

IN view of the strong position of the State finances the Norwegian Government intends to put forward a proposal to devote £222,000 out of last year's £275,000 surplus to extraordinary naval expenditure.

HERR ALBERT FRIC, the Austrian explorer and scientist, has been murdered by Indians in Southern Bolivia. Herr Fric, during the last few years, had travelled through many regions of South America.

THE French army will soon possess a formidable regiment of airmen. The first officer above the rank of captain to win his pilot's licence is General Bonnier, of the Colonial Artillery, who recently at Bouy passed the necessary test of his Farman biplane.

MR. GLENN CURTISS, the American aviator, has made a demonstration to show the effectiveness of aeroplanes in naval warfare, before Rear Admiral Kimball, of the United States Navy Department. He dropped twenty bombs on to a target representing a battleship on Lake Kinka. It is stated that eighteen of the missiles hit the mark.

RACING in South Australia is in a very satisfactory condition, judging by the increased values of stakes and the improving totalisator returns. The sum of £48,671 was registered at the recent Adelaide Cup meeting, while during the whole of the past season the metropolitan fixtures were responsible for £269,125 going through the machines, an increase of £18,000 on last year.

THE arrangements for the autumn manœuvres of the British army in September are now quite complete, and the general idea will shortly be communicated to those Generals who will take part in the operations. A large tract of country with Salisbury Plain as the centre will be covered by the troops, which will be drawn from the Aldershot, Southern and Eastern Commands. The opposing Generals will be Sir Herbert Smith-Dorrien and Sir Arthur Paget, and the plan of campaign will be modelled very closely upon certain phases of the Russo-Japanese war. Each side will be very strong in artillery, but the invading or Aldershot force will have the larger number of cavalry. Owing to his forthcoming visit to South Africa, the Duke of Connaught will be unable to act as umpire-in-chief and this position will be assumed by General Sir John French who will have returned by that time from his visit to Canada.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 1.

A DECREE has gone forth that the French Regimental mess is to be abolished, so it will soon be a thing of the past. As a matter of fact, the use of the plural number would be more correct, as unmarried officers took their meals together in separate groups, according to their respective ranks. Some messes were in barracks, but mostly at inns or eating-houses, and the whole thing was done on very economical principles. Officers in the French army come from all classes of society, and many of them have risen from the ranks, so that the arrangements were kindly adapted to suit the most slender purse.

It has often been remarked, with what truth I know not, that there is not much camaraderie among the French officers of the present day, and already old-fashioned soldiers are exclaiming that whatever camaraderie may exist will soon receive its coup de grace owing to this decree. But the cry that the service is going to the dogs is nearly as ancient as the hills, and is not confined to one army. Yet there may be something in the objection that in these days officers are kept so busy that they have little chance of becoming thoroughly acquainted, except through the institution of the mess. However this may be, a French mess has, as will have been perceived, been a very different affair from an English mess, where all the officers sit at the same table, and where all are gentlemen on an equal footing.

In other respects, however, there is also a marked difference, which, perhaps, helps to explain the observation as to a lack of camaraderie. The average French regiment rarely changes its garrison, but remains in one place for years. With the short compulsory service the rank-and-file are constantly changing, and so is a certain degree is it with the officers. Thus, when a lieutenant is promoted to captain, it is from the whole list of the officers of his rank, and he is almost invariably removed to another regiment. So is it with the captain, the major, and so on. The consequence is that officers do not constitute the same kind of family in a regiment as they do in the British Army, when a second lieutenant may go on serving in the same corps until he gets to the top of the tree. Possibly there may be some idea that officers might become too clannish if they went through their careers together, it being imagined that it might be as well, from the political standpoint, for them to change about at regular intervals.

It was under the Second Empire that the mess attained its climax as a military institution, the object being, as Republican critics assert, that officers should be kept as much as possible a distinct and separate caste. At any rate, there were many very brilliant messes, especially in the crack regiments, which were noted for their hospitality. The receptions of the Cent Garder, who were the Emperor's immediate and personal bodyguard, were celebrated. The large dining-hall was upholstered in white and gilt, the table services and the magnificent plate were marked with the Imperial cipher, and on Thursdays, the guest nights, the attendants were attired in gorgeous liveries. Literary men, painters and officers of other armies staying in Paris were often at these grand dinners and the superb style in which a colonel of the Horse Guards was entertained on his way back to England is still mentioned as an event not easily to be forgotten.

All this sort of glory passed away long ago, and only the Spartan side of military life lingered in the messes. Now officers will no longer take the homely ragout de mouton, nicknamed "le deux November," in memory of a well-meaning regulation about mess menus issued on that day in the year 1834, with boiled prunes and a bit of gruyere to follow. In one respect the dinners will suffer for when a caterer has a steady order to provide a dejeuner or a dinner daily to a dozen or even a score of men, he can afford to be more generous, both as to quality and quantity, than when he is providing for one and that not a certain customer. Most of these meals, as I have pointed out, were served at inns, and not always in the best room, which the landlord naturally kept for chance or wealthier guests. The senior officer presided and took good care that the conversation did not turn on politics or on "shop" of a delicate character. Anyhow, there was a meal, and that wholesome and substantial, if not remarkable, for variety. Now the unmarried officer will have to cater for himself, and to make the best terms for a monthly arrangement with the landlord that he can.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE ARMY.

Earl Roberts presided on Tuesday at the fourth annual dinner of the National Service League at the Hotel Cecil, and guests to the number of nearly 350 testified by their presence to the live interest which is generally felt in the league's work. The company included:—Dr. George Parkin, proposing "The National Service League," coupled with the name of its president said that if only public men would drop party passion and throw themselves into the cultivation of patriotism in such a cause as national service, we might feel sure of keeping the title-deeds of our Empire in this country. Earl Roberts, in response, said it seemed as if the people were asleep and pathetically ignorant to such a degree that they didn't care what happened to them. "I think they are hypnotised," continued the speaker, "into believing either that we shall never want an army or that we have an army. Goodness knows we have not not got an army worth talking about, no army that in numbers or efficiency could hold its own against the 70,000 or 80,000 men—I should double that number—which, I believe, they now admit, might under certain possibilities be landed in this country. We have not got that army in this country, nor shall we ever have it until the nation is aroused to believe there is danger and that we must have the means of protecting ourselves from that danger. So long as they are bamboozled by the belief that they have an army when they have not got one, then it is difficult to hope for the future." He hoped, however, we were at the beginning of a new era. Enthusiastic cheers were given for Earl Roberts, who subsequently expressed his gratitude for the great services rendered by the league workers.

LORD CURZON ON TRAINING.

At the eighth annual general meeting of the league, held earlier in the day, Earl Roberts, who presided, said their efforts had borne fruit in a very gratifying development of public opinion on behalf of the movement. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the most encouraging symptom of the past year was the cordial and continuous conversion to their cause of representative individuals and bodies drawn from all classes of the population. In his view, universal military training was required to arrest the physical degeneration of the people to take hold of the narrow-chested, anæmic, listless denizen of their great towns, and turn him, if they could, into a citizen and a man. There was the loafer of the club, and the racecourse, and the playground, quite as there was the loafer of the streets and the slums. The great merit of that movement would be that it would take the loafers of every class, irrespective of their position and means, and give them the sort of discipline they required. There were too many people occupied in fomenting war between the various classes of this country, and there could not be a healthier antidote to those pernicious tendencies than a system such as theirs, which took all classes equally, the Duke on the hand, and the dustermonger on the other, and put them side by side in the healthy comradeship of the playground and the camp, and teaching them to carry out the equally common duty to their country.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE GRENADIERS.

The following is an official copy of his Majesty's address to the Grenadiers. My dear father, our our late beloved Sovereign and your colonel-in-chief, had been looking forward to inspecting the whole regiment of Grenadiers Guards, which had not been together in London for thirty years. As this, alas! was not to be, I have taken the earliest opportunity of seeing you on parade under the command of my uncle, the Duke of Connaught. Your smart appearance and steadiness under arms to-day are worthy of the great traditions of the regiment. I am, indeed, proud to be colonel-in-chief of the Grenadier Guards, in which my dear father served when he entered the Army, and it gives me great satisfaction to wear your uniform for the first time when the whole three battalions are on parade.

(Signed) GEORGE R. I.
Marlborough House, June 29. 1910.

After this had been read, at the command of the Duke of Connaught, the men removed their bearskins, placed them upon their fixed bayonets, hoisted them at arms' length, and gave three ringing cheers for the colonel-in-chief, slightly lowering their headgear after each cheer. The effect of the simultaneous shouting of over 1,600 men was very striking. People as far away as Whitehall heard the cheers distinctly, and the shout was echoed back from the wooded gardens and park.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

THE heavy rain of a fortnight ago has quite transformed Poona, and under the brilliant sun of last week, it has been looking its very best. The golf links at Yerowda almost recall the springy turf of links at home and there is a fresh breeze that never fails there, though it sometimes stiffens into a gale and results in living pictures which bring to one's mind Leech's sketches of a windy day on the seaface at Brighton. The weather has been ideal, for all players of games, cricketers, hunters and golfers alike, are contented and pleased; but to those who think of the future, and what a hot sun and absence of rain may mean at this time of year, if unduly prolonged, the present state of affairs is not altogether commendable. Though there is no cause for anxiety at present, yet the newly sown crops will soon be needing more rain if they are not to be seriously thrown back.

On Tuesday, July 7, the opening meet of the hounds took place at Ganeshkhind and the hounds with the Master and Whips in pink, made a wonderfully pretty picture on the green turf in the Government House grounds. Proceedings opened with the usual photographs and it was long after seven when a move was finally made to the nearest cover and the great cavalcade of over 150 at last got under way. The heavy sodden ground between Government House and the Bamburda Hills was practically unridable, and when a jack was found, horses were soon up to their girths in the black soil. Some got hopelessly bogged, some dismounted and led their horses, others stayed where they were and laughed: while a few thrusters made their way to the top of the hill in order to have the pleasure of coming down again. So far as hunting was concerned the day was not a great success, but the field returned with great good humour to Government House where H.E. the Governor had most hospitably invited them to breakfast; after which the assembled guests together with their host were once more shot at by half a dozen cameras at once. On the 10th the meet was at the 6th milestone on the Bombay Road. After two short runs over some very heavy fields, a game little fox turned up and gave as fine a run as the keenest followers could desire, 45 minutes over good dry uplands with hardly a check, finally securing his brush through the fouling of the line by a chink.

Most of those who stayed on were well up, though one or two took tosses, fortunately without any bad results. The hounds demonstrated most satisfactorily the high opinion prophesied earlier in the season of their speed and keenness. With the continued holding off of the rain the country has dried up a lot and scent is becoming bad. This was very evident on Thursday when the hounds met on the Nagar Road. They ran a jack into the forest of prickly-pear round Lohegaon and lost him there, but not before many horses and hounds had acquired a practical knowledge of the properties of this charming plant, a second jack was found and gave a slow run to the foot of Temple Hill where the hounds ran into him. The ground was quite dry and the pack worked well under unfavourable conditions.

On Sunday last the meet was at Bosceri. A jack was found at once and ran in a left-handed semi-circle towards Chinchwad station, being killed in some gardens near by. The pace was very good throughout, and Mrs. Cain who was well up through the run was awarded the brush. After giving the hounds a rest, the Master tried a nullah alongside the Bombay Road and another jack was soon found. He took a line over some nice grass country where the hounds were twice put off, once by a chink and once by a fox, but when put on the line once more gave the fastest burst of the year so far, rolling over the jack in a quarry just short of the railway line.

The cult of the horse is stronger than ever this season. Racing and hunting have always been two of the features of Poona in the rains, but not content with these quite a large gathering of men now turn out twice a week on the Volunteer Parade ground and drill as mounted infantry, while on many a morning the ladies are no less backward and a fair-sized contingent may be seen manœuvring under the guidance of a gallant officer of the 26th Cavalry. On Monday last, the Kazi of Poona gave his annual party in Kasba Peth and after a photograph, entertained his guests with some Indian dancing. On Wednesday, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil was "At Home" at Kundwani Mansions to meet Mr. and Mrs Jenkins who were in Poona on a few days' visit from Simla. It was the first big social event of the season, and was attended by a large number of guests, who were most hospitably entertained.

During the past twelve days the weather has been ideal for cricket and the state of the ground afforded no excuse for the poor display made by the Poona batsmen. The Poona Gymkhana scored a narrow victory by two wickets over the Deccan Gymkhana. Thanks to a good innings for 91 made by Captain Mitford, but without his assistance they were beaten by the Islam Gymkhana and suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Telugu C.C. Captain Tillard has played several very useful innings and Mr. Drake has not done badly, but the team as a whole appears to be distinctly weak.

A musical extravaganza in two acts has been drawing crowded houses to the theatre of the Lincolnshire Regiment during the past week. The play was an ambitious production called "The Deceptive East" written and composed within the regiment and excellently staged. Mrs. Byatt as leading lady sang very well and Mr. Hudson gave evidence of a light tenor voice of very good quality, while Miss Fitzpatrick in a somewhat thankless part looked charming. Sergt. Master Cook J. Dobson as King Mithrage, Sergt. Drummer Stevens as Fozzledin and School-master G. A. Deskin, as the aunt, supplied the comic element and gave the impression that they had a good deal more in reserve and only needed a little freedom. A most exuberant chorus of brigands completed the cast, and set a standard of vivacity to which the principal characters found it hard to attain. The whole play was well managed and went with a swing from start to finish and was much appreciated by the audiences.

Amongst forthcoming events we have the National Indian Association's "At Home" at the Council Hall on the 25th and a reception at Government House on the 26th. August at present promises to be rather a quiet month, but the I. C. S. Ball is announced for September 5th and the Club of Western India Ball for September 12th and there will be ladies' tiffins there on the Poona Derby day September 7 and the Governor's Cup day on September 24. The Junior Polo Tournament begins on August 15 and the Open Tournament on September 8. While September 8th 9th and 10th are the days fixed for the Presidency Cricket match.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Sir W. Wedderburn Mentioned as Chairman.

A MEETING of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Saturday in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association to send a reply to the letter of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress 1910, Allahabad, in which that body had consulted the Provincial Congress Committee, as to

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

LORD AMPTHILL TAKES UP THEIR CAUSE.

House of Lords Debate Promised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

Lord Ampthill will shortly raise a debate in the House of Lords with regard to the position of Indians in the Transvaal, especially with reference to deportation.

RHODES BEQUEST TO THE UNION.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A Capetown telegram states that the Union Government has accepted the Rhodes bequest of the estate at Grooteschuur, Capstown, as a residence for the Union Premiers.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Commission's Report.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The report of the Labour Commission on conditions in Germany dwells on the solicitude shown towards workmen in sickness, etc., and the absence of the most degraded forms of poverty. Germany, largely by bureaucratic methods, is realising itself that brains and not tariffs account for progress.

AIRSHIP MANŒUVRES IN GERMANY.

The Army Fleet.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The German Army airship manœuvres have begun. Three vessels are taking part, their crews consisting of officers and men. They are making extensive reconnaissances.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Telegrams from Dublin, New Hampshire, states that Secretary Macveagh, in a recent speech advocated the organisation of National Currency Associations to prepare an issue of emergency notes, in the event of monetary stringency during the autumn crop-moving.

THE ARTILLERY MEMORIAL.

LONDON, JULY 17.

A solemn and striking service will be held in St. Paul's on the 20th of July, when the Duke of Connaught, in place of King Edward, will press the button, unveiling the monument in the Mall to the Artillerymen, who fell in South Africa.

TORTURE OF WOMEN IN FEZ.

A Romantic Release.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The correspondent of the *Temps* at Fez, when bidding farewell to the Sultan, received a magnificent horse as a present. He besought instead the release of the wife of the former Bashaw of Fez, who like her husband, has been horribly tortured in prison. The Sultan granted her release.

MR. ASQUITH'S NAVY SPEECH.

Austrian Delight.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Austrian papers hail Mr. Asquith's speech with delight, especially the admission that Germany is equally entitled with Great Britain to increase her navy.

A GENERAL DROWNED.

LONDON, JULY 18.

General Debeylle, commanding in Cochin China, has been drowned by the upsetting of aboat in the Mekong Rapids below Luang-Prabang.

MORE LABOUR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

General Strike Impending.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Paris telegrams report that the National Railway Union has directed its Strike Committee to choose a suitable moment for a general strike, which will be declared as soon as possible.

THE KAISER AND HORSE-RACING.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The *Standard* states that the Kaiser, who has hitherto held aloof from horse-racing, has become a patron of the principal Turf Club in Germany, exercising authority throughout the country.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 17.

The P. and O. s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 8th instant, left for Bombay at 9 p. m. to-day. The s. s. "Morea" left for Colombo and Australia at 8 p. m.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR MELBOURNE.

Carriages Smashed to Matchwood.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

Melbourne telegrams state that an express from Brighton towards Melbourne collided with a train standing in Richmond station. Three carriages were smasked to matchwood, and eight persons were killed and thirty injured. Both the trains were crowded

LATER.

Later telegrams state that the collision at Richmond took place in a dense fog. The driver says that in spite of the sharp outlook he failed to see signals or hear detonators. Platforms were crowded with people who were horror-stricken.

The latest returns give nine killed and sixty injured but are still incomplete. Rescue work is described as similar to that on a battlefield.

AVIATION AT BOURNEMOUTH.

Frenchman's Signal Success.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Frenchman, M. Morane, has won the majority of the most important prizes at the Bournemouth meeting, winning £3,400.

LATER.

Captain Chaeerji, Aide-de-Camp to the Maharajah of Kapurthala, made a flight with Grahame and White at Bournemouth. He is the first Indian who has flown.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Congratulations from China

LONDON, JULY 18.

A deputation, representing the Mussulmans of China, Mongolia and Turkestan, has arrived in Constantinople to congratulate the Sultan on the Accession and establishment of constitutional regime in Turkey.

THE KHARTOUM RAILWAY.

Bright Prospects.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The working of the new railway from Khartoum southward, which was opened on 1st January, has proved a revelation. The traffic has surpassed all expectations and opens bright prospects for the future.

THE ALDERSHOT TROOPS.

The King's Visit.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The special correspondent of the *Times* at Aldershot says the Royal visit is regarded as strong evidence of the intention of King George to resuscitate personal influence in the services. The visit is the first earnest of this determination and has already had electrifying effect on the Aldershot Command. His Majesty has taken great pains to see all ranks and also soldiers' wives and children and to watch their welfare.

CANNING TOWN MURDER.

Crippen Still at Large.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In spite of the intense hue and cry, Crippen who is being sought for in connection with the Canning Town murder case and his companion have not hitherto been discovered.

THE KOLOWAN OUTLAWS.

Portuguese to Bombard the Island.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Hongkong telegrams state that the period for the surrender of Kolowanese who assisted the pirates in the capture of the Fort having expired, the Portuguese have recommended bombarding the island. The Chinese Government has expressed satisfaction at the energy of the Portuguese, in extirpating audacious outlaws.

A RUNNING RECORD.

LONDON, JULY 18.

A New York telegram states that Sheppard ran a thousand yards in two minutes 12 2-5 seconds, creating a world's record.

COST OF PUNITIVE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A test case was recently instituted, regarding the cost of punitive police, by one Kailash Chunder Nag, of Mymensingh District, against the Secretary of State, to recover Rs. 129, as money which had been unlawfully taken from him in connection with the quartering of an additional police force in the thanas of Sherpur and Nablabari, in the district of Mymensingh. It was contended that though the money was exacted under colour of clauses 3 and 4 of section 15 of the Police Act, the provision of those clauses had not been complied with, in levying and demanding the same, and that therefore the plaintiff was entitled to get back the amount.

Both the courts below dismissed the suit on the ground that a civil court had no jurisdiction, the act complained of being an act of sovereign right beyond the pale of municipal courts to decide.

Mr, Kailash moved Justices Sharfuddin and Dass, and their Lordships have admitted the appeal.

THE Railway Board received intimation that through communication has been established on the hill section of the Assam Bengal Railway. It is also reported that the flood in Assam is also falling.

HAGUE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Should Britain be Represented?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

A small Departmental Committee, consisting of the representatives of the Foreign Office, India Office, Colonial Office and the Board of Trade is sitting at Whitehall to discuss the question whether the British Government should join the International Opium Conference which is to meet at the Hague.

This Conference has been summoned at the instance of the United States with the ostensible object of drawing up uniform rules to give effect to the recommendations of the last Opium Commission.

The Secretary of State has also forwarded to the Government of India copies of correspondence which has been passing between British and Chinese Governments regarding the opium situation in Canton.

HOP-GROWING IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Kashmir State is giving special attention to hop-growing and the Maharaja has accordingly invited Mr. A. Howard, the Economic Botanist, to visit Kashmir and advise the Durbar officials. The invitation has been accepted and Mr. Howard who is shortly expected back from leave will pay a short visit to Srinagar.

PROPOSED CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Secretary of State is now considering the scheme drawn up by Sir V. D. Thackersey and Mr. Samaldas for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Bank and he has called for fresh information from the Government of India regarding the issue of debentures. The Bombay Government will now be consulted on this point and it is expected that final orders will be issued by the end next month.

PRIMARY EDUCATION SCHEME.

Correspondence to be Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The question of developing primary education is still under consideration and it is understood that Mr. Orange has drawn up a scheme which may prove acceptable. The whole question is now one of funds and ways and means are being examined to provide additional grants for the purpose. meanwhile the Government of India have decided to publish the opinions of local Governments and public bodies on primary education which they received a couple of years ago.

PILOT SIMMONDS' CASE.

Suspended for a Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

The District Magistrate who was president in the recent Special Court of Inquiry on the charge of disobedience against Pilot Simmonds has received Government's orders on the proceedings and finding on that inquiry. The Government accept the finding that Simmonds is guilty of breach of Rangoon pilot rules in disobeying Captain Kearly, Commander of the Pilot Brig by refusing to pilot the steamer "Corby" up the river when ordered on the night of 2nd April, In consideration of Simmonds' age (67) the Court had recommended he be severely reprimanded only.

The Government refused to accept the recommendation, remarking that Simmonds had bad record for disobedience of orders and the Lieut.-Governor failed to see that the disappointment at the prospect of loosing his fee (twenty rupees) was sufficient extenuation of this very flagrant piece of disobedience, The Government orders the suspension of Simmonds' license for one month.

SUPPLEMENTARY ALIPORE BOMB CASE.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

In the Supplementary Alipore Bomb Case in which Bhaba Bhusan Mitter stood charged before the Sessions Judge of Alipore under section 121 A and 123, both the assessors returned a verdict of not guilty. The Judge reserved judgment.

OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The opium revenue up-to-date has been as follows:—Bengal opium has fetched Rs. 136,93,290 better than the estimate, and Bombay opium Rs. 1,22,400 better than the estimate, making the total revenue better than the estimate by Rs. 1,38,15,690.

THE MAHABHARATA.

Proposed Critical Edition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

The Raja of Pittapore has given a donation of Rs. 500 in aid of the fund for a critical edition of the "Mahabharata" to be published by an International Committee of Oriental scholars.

BURMA KHEDDAH CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Lieut-Colonel Evans who has been appointed officiating Inspector General of the Civil Veterinary Department is still being detained in Burma in connection with the Kheddah cases.

RECENT RANGOON FIRE.

Incendiarism Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

In connection with the recent fire in Rungasawmy Mudaliar's godown and house in Kemendine, the Insurance Agent with whom the buildings were insured is offering a reward Rs. 1,000 for informa ion leading to the detection and conviction of those responsible for fire. The police has also taken up the case as one of incendiarism.

NEW IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

The First Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The first meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on the 22nd instant will be comparatively a formal affair, but now it is expected that about a dozen non-official members will be present and the following have signified their intention of attending the meeting: Punjab, Kuar Sahib of Patiala, Sardar Partab Singh, Malik Omar Hyat Khan, and Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan; United Provinces, Raja Partan Bahadur Singh, Mr. Malavya, and Nawab Abdul Majid; Bengal, Mr. Madge, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu; Central Provinces, Madholkar, the second meeting of the Council on 5th August, when the Seditious Meetings Bill will be taken up for consideration is likely to attract more members, and representatives from Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces will be present.

SEDITIOUS SONGS ON "DHOTIS."

Activity of the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Not long ago dhotis bearing certain songs on their borders were declared forfeit to His Majesty, as the inscriptions were found to be of a seditious nature. Police activity has not diminished in tracing the persons who originated these songs on "Dhotis" in India, and enquiries have revealed a very serious state of affairs. It is interesting to note, that the first dhoti bearing a seditious song was seen on the person of a woman of a town in Bhawanipore. She was taken in custody by the police, and it is averred that she made a statement imputing the authorship of the song on her dhoti to the Muzafferpore assassin, Khudiram Bose.

In the market of Ramjhibanpore, which contains a colony of weavers, the police recently arrested nearly a hundred men. One of them, it is stated, confessed that he had made a cloth with a song woven in it, but he was illiterate and did not know the nature of the song, and merely copied what was given to him. He could not identify the man who gave him the order. In some quarters, it is believed, that it was probably Khudiram himself who supplied the song to the weaver, with directions for its use before his departure for Mozafferpore. As there was no prospect of solving the mystery, the weavers were set at liberty. But it is stated, that the police have once ag in renewed their activity in Ramjhibanpore; raids have recently been made; the police have been led to extend their enquiry further afield into other parts of Bengal. They have found a large quantity of wearing apparel, principally dhotis, in the market of Ramjhibanpore, in Midnapore, bearing a song alleged to have been written by Khudiram Bose, and also others including "Bande Mataram." The trade-mark on some of these dhotis was traced to the shop of a well-known cloth manufacturer of Midnapore and Calcutta. His houses in Midnapore and Calcutta were searched, but nothing incriminating was found. His account books, however, were taken over by the police for inspection.

A CASH-BOX LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Another theft on a running train is reported from Kanchrapara on Eastern Bengal State Railway. Babu Shama Churan Sanyel, Manager of the Raja of Choubang, with his son-in-law and nephew, were travelling on Saturday in a second class compartment by the down Goalundo mail. At Kanchrapara, they discovered that the leather string which bound a cash-box they were carrying had been cut and on examination they found that its contents had been stolen. Shortly after one of them went to the lavatory, and discovered a man there. The police being informed, arrested the thief, from whose person the stolen money was recovered. The thief pointed out an accomplice, who was travelling in a third class compartment on the same train.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Aboni Bhusan Chuckerbutty and twelve others were put on their trial to-day before a Special Tribunal, on a charge of waging war against the King. They were members of the Anusilan samity, a condemned association and the conspiracy covered a period of two years from 1907 to 1909.

Some of the accused were charged before the Special Tribunal on a charge of political dacoity, and discharged. The case is proceeding.

JAMALPORE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Death of a Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

Further details of the Jamalpore train robbery show that the assassin was formerly employed on the same railway as relieving goods clerk, and was the perpetrator of several railway robberies. Of the three children who were thrown out of the running train, one has since died. The lady and the porter who were stabbed, are lying in a critical condition, and are not expected to recover. The matter was duly reported to the Railway Board.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of constructing a new crossing station between Walho and Jejuri, on the Poona Branch of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to an estimate of the cost of providing a hall for general entertainment, as an addition to the present Mechanics Institute at Jamalpur.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of providing permanent watering arrangements at the Cauvery River near the Erode station on the South Indian Railway.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A meeting of Calcutta Mahomedans meeting, over which Mr. Justice Sharfuddin presided, resolved to congratulate Sir Currimbhoy, and thank the King-Emperor for bestowing on him a baronetcy. A congratulatory telegram has been sent to Sir Currimbhoy.

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Reference to the Late King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

After the midsummer vacation the High Court re-opened to-day and all the seven Judges took their seats in the first Appellate Court which was crowded with members of the Bar. The Chief Justice, addressing the Bar, referred to the death of the late King-Emperor in order that they may testify their allegiance to their new Sovereign. His Lordship then referred to the noble work of the late Sovereign, his interest in the Indian Empire and his sympathy with the people of this country. The Advocate-General replied. Mr. C. F. Napier, on behalf of the Bar and Solicitors, re-echoed the sentiments which had fallen from the Chief Justice. Their Lordships then rose and repaired to their respective courts.

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES TO EAST BENGAL AND BURMA.

Still Interrupted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

All wires between Manikgang and Dacca but one are interrupted. There is no outlet to Eastern Bengal, Assam, Arracan and Chittagong, but traffic for these districts will be passed on through Rangoon. Express traffic is liable to some delay at present while there is no outlet for ordinary traffic.

The Bombay Telegraph Office notifies as follows:—The public are hereby informed that owing to serious interruptions ordinary classed traffic from India cannot be accepted until further notice for offices in Eastern Bangal, east of the Brahmaputra and Budda nor for Burma or Assam.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 18.

The civil suit for compensation and damages instituted by Babu Ananda Chandra Rai as president of the People's Association, against the Municipal Chairman Nawab Yusuf, for the cancellation of the order previously granted by the latter to the former, to use the Northbrooke Hall for the last 7th of August meeting, has been withdrawn.

BERI-BERI AT MAURITIUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

In the course of his report on immigration, Dr. John Botton, discussed the cause of the outbreak of beri-beri at Mauritius. He says, that numerous cases of this disease were met with on some estates during the period under review. In spite of the good treatment, the generous diet and care, several died through their obstinacy in disregarding the instructions of the medical attendants. It is difficult to fix the source of this outbreak, but there is a tendency towards accusing the rice issued to the men. It is true, that for the last four years at least, Saigon rice has been largely imported and consumed by the labourers working on the sugar estates. It is, but fair, however, to argue, that had this article of diet been the propagating agent, the disease would have made its appearance long ago, and on a much larger number of estates that has actually been the case.

REVISED RULES ON THE ELECTRICITY ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Government of India have now drawn up the revised rules for working the Electricity Act, and it is understood that important changes have been made to meet the objections which were raised in the Council during the final stage of the bill. Mr. Meyer, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, came up at the beginning of the season to settle these rules, which will be gazetted by the end of this week.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

As already announced a small Bill will be passed on the 5th of August, to extend the operations of the Seditious Meetings Act to the 31st of March 1911. This, however, does not dispose of this matter finally, and it is understood that the Government of India intend to take up the question of permanently placing this Act on the Statue Book in Calcutta next cold weather, when the full Council and the in-coming Viceroy, will have full opportunities to examine the working of the Act. A special summons, however, has been issued to the Additional Members for the meeting of the Council on the 5th of August, and members have been also requested to intimate if they will attend the meeting.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The following changes are made to the Indian Infantry relief programme for 1910-11.

The Punjabis from North China to Jhelum, instead of to Rawalpindi.

The 38th Sikhs, from Jhelam to Rawalpindi, instead of to Ferozepore.

The 46th Punjabis, from Ferozepore to Bannu, instead of to Jhelum.

The 57th Wilde's Rifles, from Bannu to Ferozepore.

The following additions are made to the R. F. A. Relief programme:—

The 14th and 66th Battery R. F. A. to Agra and Jhansi respectively.

Colonel W. A. Corkery, I. M. S., has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division, vice Colonel Barrow, retired.

Colonel T. J. O. Donnell has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, of the Karachi Brigade, vice Colonel Corkery I. M. S., transferred.

MADRAS, JULY 18.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding Southern Army, left Ooty on Saturday for Bangalore, Secunderabad, Poona and Aurangabad and expects to be absent about a month.

DIRECT MORAL TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—India has her own needs. The soil finds a congenial nourishment from Moral and Religious Instruction. The very learning of ancient times bore practical importance only if it passed through the avenues of religious training. And, accordingly, the present course of study deserves to be harmoniously blended with the study of morality based upon any rational God-abiding creed. What we all Indians receive is Western Education, and it has its own time and utility. It examines carefully all old, worn-out ideas and institutions, and tries to emancipate the young mind from their thraldom if they are weighed in the balance of reason and judgment and found to be wanting. On the other hand, morality and religion are inseparably associated with the mental growth of India's sons, so far so that without it, they feel uneasy and sometimes grope in the dark."

What does a long standing heredity of ages and ages together show by way of evidence? Religion peeping through all mythical and secular learning educates the child and moulds his character accordingly in after-life. Even the writers of prose and poetry belonging to the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th century, in Gujarat, invariably abound in religious treatises, or failing that religio-literary works, if the term may be allowed to be used with impunity. The writers, unlike George Eliot in the West, discharged a double function of æsthetic as well as doctrinal teacher, in many cases. The spirit of moral instruction, then, as suited to the present age of civilization, as well as that of unrest and intellectual upheaval, must harmonise with all possible efforts to arouse nobler emotions in the hearts of the ruled; but anyhow it should form an important part in the curricula of scholastic and collegiate studies.

In the next place, why are we instructed in the subject of morality every moment of life, by good authors, including writers of novels and dramas and romances, but with a view to cultivate the moral tone of the people at large? Knowledge is a thing that not a single soul in Society need be spared from pursuing, as much as is useful to him in the practical conduct of life. And, then, will is trained accordingly. Reformatories tend to impart that instruction which, if imparted in a better mode in earlier life, could have been spared in the case of adults at an ill-fated hour. If something, then, is imbibed in earlier life, some use is likely to be made of it. Wisely has Goethe to observe: "In the end we only retain of our studies, after all, what we practically employ of them. But this is possible if we do not begin with zero in earlier life and continue with the same capital in after-age." In the lap of the mother, remarked Lord Brougham, one learns as much as he cannot learn thereafter; and it can be added there to, with almost as much emphasis, at the feet of a "Guru"—School-master in the present age of civilized times, one has to grasp and gather as knowledge perhaps as much as he fails to grasp in the worldly life of active career. Of course, it is as well a patent fact that what we have gathered and retained must be employed in the daily conduct of life, as much as we can.

However, it cannot be deemed safe to argue that the young growing minds of children need not be made to imbibe direct lessons on morality. It does not deserve to be run down with a bit of sly-humour here and a little of witty ridicule there, for fear of disturbing the gravity of the subject and the situation. In the days of Direct Method in which we live and move and have our being, we cannot again, with impunity, discard for ever the Direct Method of imparting moral instruction in the school. And will it be anything short of a crippled reasoning to allege that because science, and chiefly the practical experimental portion of it, is likely to prove dangerous in the hands of votaries, the pursuit of scientific study might be encouraged only by an indirect method? It is as well to be regarded as an inevitable conclusion that every study has some kind of bearing upon every other; but on that account, neither history for biography nor science are sufficient unto the day, to impart moral education, so far as to prove a balm of the ills and evils of practical life. To endeavour to administer the opium of ignorance to the system is tantamount to fighting shy of the field of battle in the prudent conduct of life. In the words of George Eliot:—"I have faith in the working out of higher possibilities than the Catholic or any other Church has presented; and those who have strength to wait and endure are bound to accept no formula which their whole souls do not embrace with entire reverence. The highest calling and election is to do without opium, and live through all our pain with conscious clear-eyed endurance." How many of us, even in the fully developed stage of life, are capable of showing the necessary strength to wait and endure, on the Indian soil where morality and religion are the leading congenial growths? What secures and guarantees stoical resignation in life except the leading truths of Indian morality and religion that, if once allowed to take a certain fold of the mind in childhood, would endure for ever and stand in as good a stead through the practical life out, as a tried brother or a watchful mother that ever safeguards the interests of the wards?

The introduction of a Moral Text Book in school as a part of the programme of study in each class is capable of vouchsafing much good in the long run. It can by no manner of means be condemned as nothing more than half an hour of moral lessons and the remaining immoral lessons as remarked tersely but satirically in some quarter. For, if that was true in all cases, the whole programme of dull daily practical activity would not have been opened or closed by only a few hours or minutes of sacred and solemn peacefulness, secured by a kind of devotion to one's deity, no matter how the devotion was offered. In churches and chapels, the very gravity of the situation is capable of striking a sense of reverence in the hearts of hearers and spectators or indifferent visitors. Here, too, George Eliot's words of wisdom might be cited with advantage, when she remarks:—"The very nature of such (religious) assemblies being the recognition of a binding belief or spiritual law, which is to lift us into willing obedience and save us from the slavery of unregulated passion or obedience." Nor, is it deemed necessary to introduce moral instruction with a view to produce any near or remote influence on the religious faith of learners. For, religion has no concern with moral lessons, strictly so called; and secondly, much depends upon teachers as to the mode in which the matter of moral teaching is imparted. So, on this account also, moral instruction can be safely regarded as a desideratum in our Schools.

S. S. MEHTA.

Daji Raj High-School, July 16.

FRONTIER MAIL LOOTED.

Villagers' Gallant Rescue Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18.

On the 14th instant the mail tonga that leaves Bannu for Miranshah at 11 a.m., was attacked by raiders about 22 miles away from Bannu. The raiders took away with them three men and one coachman, all Mahomedans, with mail bags and horses.

LATER.

With regard to the looting of the mail tonga near Bannu the "Tribune's" Bannu correspondent writes:—"The men who were captured by the raiders on the Miranshah Road have been brought back. The raiders who have been five in number fired at the horses of the tonga, one horse died and the other was wounded, The raiders took away five men with them, the villagers being informed gathered and followed the raiders with beat of drum and succeeded in rescuing the captives.

LATE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

Questions in Parliament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18.

With regard to interpellations in Parliament on the Peshawar riots the "Tribune" writes: "The Official reply does not carry us any further than before, though after the enquiry is made some sort of information must be given. Meanwhile in view of the sense of insecurity that still prevails in Peshawar some definite action is called for on the part of representatives of the people as well as authorities.

INTERMARRIAGES BETWEEN YAJURVEDI BRAHMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the issue of your journal of the 13th instant there has appeared a communication from one B. A. G., on the subject of intermarriages between the (Palshikar) Yajurvedi Brahmans of Bombay and the Deshastha Brahmans of the Deccan. I do not know who this B. A. G. is, or what are his credentials for writing on the delicate question of castes. But one thing is certain that the article in question has been written without due inquiries and through another ignorance of facts; and therefore it is full of inaccuracies and misstatements. In the first place let me tell "B. A. G.," that the marriage he refers to did not take place in Bombay and that no such suit was filed in the High Court. The marriage in question took place at Poona and the complaint which was dismissed as false was filed in the Court of the City Magistrate, Poona. This is the first misstatement. Had "B. A. G." made careful enquiries in the matter before rushing in the print, he would have known the facts easily, and would have further learnt that not only not more than half a dozen such intermarriages have taken place between the Deshastha Brahmans (Palsnikar) of Bombay and their brethren of the Deccan. The writer's allegation that the Palshikar Brahmans eat fish is an audacious falsehood, and that they are not Deshasthas is on a par with his ignorance of the past history of this important community. Had the Palshikar Brahmans of Bombay been non-Deshasthas and partakers of the forbidden food, such prominent Deshastha Brahmans of the Deccan as Rao Bahadur Pandit, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, and Rao Saheb Pardhy, Assistant Commissioner and others, would not have contracted marriage connections with the (Palshikar) Deshasth Brahmans of Bombay. The Hindu Pontiffs of Sringeree, Hampee, Karveer and Shivganga have recently given their sanction to the performance of such intermarriages and accordingly several intermarriages have taken place during the past two years. "B. A. G." is probably sleeping the sleep of Rip-Van-Winkle, or, perhaps, he is passing his days in the solitary Sunderbands of Bengal, and therefore he has no knowledge of these events. But as the English adage goes "where ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise." I shall not say more on this subject, leaving your correspondent to learn the facts by careful inquiries in the proper quarters. "B. A. G." professes to be an authority on the antiquities of Bombay and the wonderful discovery he makes is that Bhimdeo alias Bimb Raja of Bombay was a Koli or fisherman by caste. Will "B. A. G." be good enough to name the source from which he has made this wonderful discovery? But a writer who distorts Panini's rules of grammar and engages in using such incorrect expressions as Satsaudras (for Sacs-chhudras) and Kshatryas and Deshasts for Kshatriyas and Deshasthas, cannot be expected to possess better authority than the nursery tales of old women. By calling Bimb a Koli, "B. A. G." wants to show that Yajurvedi Palshiker Brahmans were the Rajgurus of a low caste Koli King. But alas! here his ignorance betrays him. I tell this pseudo-professor of antiquities that the Palshikar-Yajurvedi Brahmans were not only the Rajgurus of his Koli Bimb, but that they were the Rajgurus of several Rajput chiefs like the Rajas of Dewgiri, Daarampur, Jamnagar, etc., and Pandit Hareshvar Mahadeo Joshi is even at the present day the respected Rajguru of H. H. the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar and the Rajsaheb of Rajkot. "B. A. G." wants us to believe that the Yajurvedi Brahmans (Palshikars) were much persecuted by the Chitpavan Brahman Peshwas. This is not entirely correct. Eminent Peshwas like Bajirao Ballal, Chimnaji Appa, Balaji Bajirao and Madhavrao were the best friends of these Brahmans. It is true that during the reign of the last Bajirao these Brahmans were persecuted by the newly arrived Chitpavan Brahman Bhikshooks of Bassein from motives of self-interest. But in justice it must be stated that even in the days of the last Bajirao the Yajurvedi (Palshikars) Brahmans obtained justice against Peshwa's castemen though it was obtained tardily.

P.

Bombay, July 17.

A DISABLED TROOP-SHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent unfortunate accident to the s. s. "Trieste" recalls to my memory a similar case, which occurred many years ago to H. M.S Troopship "Serapis" while bringing Troops out to India. Shortly after leaving Malta about midnight the vessel broke her main Shaft.

The fearfully loud report and the terrific speed at which the engines paced shook the Troopship so violently that several men were known out of their hammocks and rushed on deck thinking that she had run on to a rock. The engines were fortunately stopped by the Chief Engineer turning off steam thus averting a farther and more serious accident. The Captain immediately ordered distress signals to be hoisted, and all sails were set but to no purpose as the ship was never designed or built for sailing. A seaman was sent up aloft with a telescope to try and sight any passing vessel, but nothing came in sight and we were left helplessly driftind. From early morn till dusk every one on deck scanned the broad expanse of the ocean, but nothing was sighted and we were now over eighteen hours drifting seriously near the rocks on the Coast of Spain. The Captain was now becoming visibly anxious about the safety of the great ship with over the thousand souls on board. She was utterly unawa to sail her own length and turning round too completely driven out of her course. We were now a little despondent and had settled downe drift a second night when the welcome cry came "Ship in sight Sir." The guns were immediately fired and rockets let off and sometime afterwards a little steamer came up to us which looked like a cockle shell alongside the big Trooper. She was altogether too small to take us in tow and was requested to steam round us all night, which she did and stood by till the following day at noon, when fortunately the Troopship "Himalaya" homeward bound from India hove in sight and coming at once to our rescue towed the disabled Trooper back to Malta, where the Troops were transhipped and brought out to India. There was no wireless telegraphy in those days. Surely something should be done in the event of a steamer being rendered perfectly helpless by the breakdown of her machinery at sea to make her capable of sailing at least a couple of knots until picked up by a passing vessel. Had this been possible in the case of the Troopship, the s. s. "Warrstah," the "Trieste" and probably many others that have drifted and never been heard of the great loss of valuable lives and property would have been prevented to say nothing of the terrible anxiety felt on such occasion.

LANDLUBBER.

July 18.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

New Site Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Dera Ghazi Khan, the Deputy Commissioner in a speech sympathised with the citizens in their calamity and spoke on the gradual inroade of the River Indus and the protective measures Government has from time to time adopted to save the city. The Government have now purchased land worth amount Rs. 25,000 at a distance of about seven miles for a new site where four tanks or reservoirs will be excavated to supply water for building and other necessary purposes to the emigrating citizens. The Civil Station will remain where it is at present situated.

USING SERVICE STAMPS.

Coolie Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 18.

A coolie of the Public Works Departmenet, Bannu, is sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and with fine of Rs. 5 by the Magistrate of Bannu for affixing an half anna service stamp on a private post card.

TWO new submarines of the "D" class are to be laid down at Chatham, where quite a few stills of these craft is on the stocks. Chatham builds submarines very rapidly and well. Propelling machinery and hull are constructed simultaneously so that very little time elapses between the launching of a boat and her completion for sea.

RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.

Where a British Consulate is Needed.

KONIA, JUNE 8.

Sir William Ramsay writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—In a recent letter I mentioned on the best authority that the railway from Eski-Sheher to Konia, 431 kilometres, had caused an annual loss to the company, although it is producing a steady improvement in the state of the country; and that the annual subvention paid by the Turkish Government to the railway on this section of the line was certainly less than the increase of the tithes of the district through which the railway runs, though statistics cannot be procured for this district, as the tithes go largely to the public debt and not to the Government. The Anatolian Railway was taking a serious risk in building this part of the line; and its profit lies only in the future and depends on the increase of prosperity and production in the region served. How true this is will appear from the following narrative, which has, I think, never been published, though the incident is more than twenty years old. It was told me by the one person who knew all the facts, the late manager of the Ottoman Railway (an English enterprise, leading east from Smyrna), Mr. E. Purser, a man of the highest ability and of very wide views. He felt that the future of the Ottoman Railway depended on its extension to Konia and the East; but he was not prepared to hurry on the building of the line to Konia.

In 1890 it was, I think, that Mr. Purser told me that two years previously he had been offered the concession all the way to Konia, but that he was not yet ready to undertake so big a job, and for the moment he had accepted only the extension for about 90 miles, as far as Dineir (which is still the terminus, though work was proceeding on a prolongation towards south-east when I was last there, in 1908). He could have the further extension at any time that he wished. At that time he was in high spirits, and felt very sure of his footing in Constantinople. He had gone there in disgrace, on a charge of introducing dynamite into the country (which was true), and unlawfully resisting and roughly handling the officers of the Government (which was also true); and he had returned completely triumphant, having disposed of the charges and having in addition obtained all he wanted and been offered more than he wanted. But he was too confident; he forgot that he was growing old, and he did not realise that a new order of things was beginning in the country. He knew the old Turkey of comic opera, whereas a new Turkey was coming into existence, though as yet no one, so far as I am aware, appreciated the fact.

The first stage of the incident was so characteristic of the man and of the old methods in Turkey that it deserves to be related. Some of the facts were known to everyone, and probably are recorded in Foreign Office reports, published or unpublished. Dynamite was wanted for the line, but its import was forbidden. Mr. Purser bought it in and loaded it on a train at the railway pier. The Government heard of this action, and sent gendarmes to arrest the train. The gendarmes were forcibly removed by the railway men, and the train proceeded up the line. A great row was made; the Embassy was invoked by the Sultan, and Mr. Purser was called to Constantinople. A very intimate friend of his, and a good friend to me, long since dead, told me that his first act was to call on Sir William White, the Ambassador, who stands out far above the Ambassadors who preceded and followed him for knowledge of Turkish matters, of their historical development, and of the way to deal with them. Sir W. White was disposed to treat the matter very seriously and to refuse his support, when Mr. Purser in his quiet way said, "All I ask of you is that you let me alone, and do not use your influence against me." The Ambassador was at that time energetically pushing his favourite scheme of bringing Germany into Turkey and forcing on the cession to the Germans of the English railway from the Bosphorus to Ismidt (the first section of what is now the German Anatolian Railway), the purpose being to throw German influence across the path of Russian advance in Anatolia. Perhaps Mr. Purser knew this, but at that time others did not know it. He got his own way; he returned, as I said, in high spirits; and in 1893 I travelled for the first time over the new section, which was not long open. But that was his last effort. He triumphed for the moment, but after he left Constantinople there were enemies left behind, who kept up and inflamed the Sultan's feeling that Mr. Purser had insulted and trampled on Turkey. The aspirations of Turkey were beginning to grow, and Mr. Purser was accustomed to treat the Turks too much "de haut en bas." I was recently assured on good authority that the incident continued to rankle, and exercised serious influence on Turkish railway prospects; but if Mr. Purser had been still young I believe he could have held his own.

At any rate, the unwillingness of a man so bold and lofty in his plans to undertake the Konia extension proves the point which I have been emphasising, that the Konia line, while very beneficial to the country, was Commercially an enterprise of bold and hazardous character, resting on a great plan of work, trusting to the future, and thoroughly deserving the sympathy and admiration of every historian and every fair-minded observer.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

The Bagdad Railway (from Konia to Bagdad) is the necessary completion of the Anatolian Railway to Konia, and is really the same enterprise, though it is called by a different name and financed on a separate basis. The Konia line is merely a section, incomplete in itself and dependent on its completion for prosperity. Turkey cannot grow or prosper without railways to unify it. England invited and urged Germany to undertake Turkish enterprise; and is bound by her own act to support, and by her past history and her character to admire, the German projects for improving and developing the country. It is true that Sir W. White's intention, and the original German intention, was to carry on the railway extension from Angora, and to leave out Konia entirely. That route would have placed Germany far more effectively across the line of Russian advance; but for that very reason it was strenuously and successfully blocked by Russian influence, and the Konia route was chosen instead. The advance from Angora will soon come; but the Bagdad line got precedence in the last decade of the nineteenth century.

Perhaps it is owing to that prepossession in favour of Angora and the Angora line that our Foreign Office will never see the fact of the moment, which is that Konia must be the centre of future development in Turkey, and that a Consul ought to be there. Sir W. White kept a Consul in Konia, but he was withdrawn some years later. When I went to Konia, after ten years' absence, in 1901, I ventured to address a letter of remonstrance to Lord Percy, at that time Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, pointing out that Konia was the city of the future and arguing that, while we ought to give Germany a free hand in Turkey, we ought to remain where we were, observe and record the progress of the country and the possibilities of the situation. I pointed out, also, that in agricultural development lay the hope of the country, and that the Consul ought to be one who was fitted to watch and understand the great irrigation and agricultural schemes which even then were being talked, and which are now in progress.

At the time my letter produced no result, except a very kind reply from Lord Percy: but some years later the Consulate was revived, and Major Doughty Wylie was appointed. He was in many ways excellently suited for the place, and he exercised an influence much greater probably that he himself was aware of; but in the end of 1909 was transferred to Abyssinia, and the Consulate was suppressed. The reason is given that there is no British Resident in Konia. But the Consul in Turkey is not wanted to protect Britons; he is wanted to observe and keep the Foreign Office aware of the facts, and, above all, to forecast the possibilities of the situation. No successful commercial enterprise in Turkey depends on the support of British Consuls. Those which are successful deal directly with the Turks, and sometimes have to wear a Turkish dress and name (keeping a Turk to be the nominal owner and representative.) Wherever one depends on or is brought into official contact with British Consuls in Turkey, however pleasant and friendly they are in private life, one learns that it is no part of the Consul's duty to assist a British enterprise. A Consul ought to be stationed in Konia, not to help British trade, which every Consul tells you is no part of his duty, but to represent Britain—to show that Britain has not abandoned her position in Turkey as Germany has strengthened hers, and to keep the name of England before the imagination of the people. That will be an important factor in the development of Turkey; both Germany and England will profit by the peaceful and orderly prosperity of this country, and both will be losers if warlike plans get the precedence here. In case of war, Turkey must trust to fanaticism and religious feeling, which in a Mahomedan country are enemies to progress and order. If peace lasts, Turkey, can let religious feeling die down, and encourage the unification of races differing in faith.

There are no persons that gauge the capabilities and the situation in Turkey so well as the American missionaries. They known the country as no other persons do, because they give their work, their energy, and their life to the good of the people. When I want to forecast the future in Turkey I always take the opinion of experienced missionaries. Hitherto the principal station of the Mission in Central and Eastern Anatolia has been at Kaisari, as was right in the economic position. It is going to be transferred to Konia in 1911. That may be taken as significant.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

He has accepted as his own the domain of foreign policy, for what reason, and after what training, we do not know. His conduct of a delicate office has not justified his temerity. Tw c only has his talent been put to the test, and od each occasion he has proved a lack of tact an foresight. When Austria announced the forma annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she had administered with understanding and success ever since the Conference of Berlin, Sir Edward Grey instantly showed the velvet hand in the iron glove. He made a vast parade of strength to cover his inevitable weakness. He proclaimed in the face of all Europe that England would be satisfied with nothing less than a Conference, and then submitted, with what grace he might, to the very reasonable demands of Austria. That Austria's demands were reasonable England should have been the first to acknowledge. We have never held it a crime to accept the responsibility of empire, and Austria had every right not to put off, at the bidding of others, the duty which Europe had laid upon her thirty years before. And the fact that Austria had accepted such a burden as we have never refused, was not her only title to our support. Austria and Britain were, so to say, hereditary friends. They have been bound together by the sympathy of taste and temperament. The Austrians are sportsmen, in the same sense that we like to think Britons are sportsmen, and a lack of understanding had never before been a stumbling-block in our paths. To-day the misunderstanding is complete and dangerous. Sir Edward Grey did not achieve his purpose. No Conference was held. The relationship which had existed since 1878 between Austria and the two provinces was not disturbed. What was disturbed was Great Britain's ancient friendship with Austria,—disturbed without benefit and in mere wantonness of spirit. Austria was thrown into the arms of Germany, which did not let slip an excellent opportunity, and still worse Austria, conscious of England's unfriendliness, was constrained to set about the building of Dreadnoughts, which in the case of war will easily embarrass us in the Mediterranean, and will hold fast a portion of the British fleet free in other circumstances to fight its country's battles elsewhere. In brief, Sir Edward Grey was guilty of the worst sins whereof a Foreign Minister can be capable: his strong words were followed by inaction, and he alienated a friend for no better reason than to make a show of sentimentality.

But it is for what he has done or failed to do in Egypt that Sir Edward Grey deserves the severest condemnation. And at last there is no doubt concerning his responsibility. He has avowed in the House of Commons that the policy pursued in Egypt is not Sir Eldon Gorst's but the Government's. He is even indignant that any attack should be made upon the British Agent. Whatever that official does, says Sir Edward Grey, is done in accordance with instructions from home. Though we regret the changed situation, Sir Edward Grey's statement does not persuade us to modify in any way the opinions which we expressed last month. We would observe only that Lord Cromer's success lay in his unwillingness merely to register the decrees of others, and that Sir Eldon Gorst in signing his remarkable report was equally culpable, whether it expressed his views, or the views merely of his Government. If it did not express his views, it was his bounden duty to resign. So long as he remains in Egypt, amicably obeying the behests of the Foreign Office, he cannot expect to escape censure or to evade responsibility.

However, Sir Edward Grey, having taken upon himself the whole burden of our Egyptian policy, proceeded to discuss the situation in the spirit of levity which has long possessed our Radical Ministers. He said little or nothing concerning the rebellious press. Though he confessed to a general agreement with the sentiments of Mr. Roosevelt, he spoke no word in condemnation of the excesses perpetrated in word and deed by the Nationalist Party, and thus committed himself to an open and complete contradiction. He indulged in the usual platitudes about self-government, as though self-government was of itself and in all circumstances the greatest boon that can be conferred upon mankind. He boasted of Provincial and Legislative Councils and of General Assemblies. He assured the world that for the last three years he had been endeavouring to make Egyptain Ministers more of a factor in the Government of their country. But he did not explain why he had made this attempt, nor did he admit, as he should have admitted, that the attempt had been a pitiful failure. It is difficult, indeed, to condone the pedantry which is apparent in every line of Sir Edward Grey's speech. Popular government, says he in effect, has succeeded in England; therefore it must be bestowed as an inestimable privilege upon Egypt. The fallacy that underlies this argument is obvious. No form of government is good that does not make a country happier and more prosperous. If innocent blood be shed, if peace be turned to hatred, only a pedant from a debating society can find any palliation in observing that the blood was shed, the evil was engendered, under the auspices of an untrammelled democracy. As Mr. Arthur Balfour said in his admirable speech, self-government is not a question of superiority or inferiority. It is merely a form which the West has accepted with more alacrity than the East. "A true Eastern sage," to cite Mr. Balfour's precise words, "would say that the work of government, the sort of work which we take upon ourselves in Egypt and elsewhere, is not the work worthy of philosophy,—that that is the dirty work, the inferior work of carrying on the necessary labour." Sir Edward Grey has not the imagination to understand this difference between East and West. Parrot-like, he repeats the word "self-government," and believes that there is a virtue in its sense and sound that all men, Jew and Greek, bond and free, of all hues and all nationalities, must perforce acknowledge. The truth is far other than this. Government is not a state of mind but an art which only those can exercise who have been trained rigidly in the proper school.

But it was when Sir Edward Grey discussed the remedies which he proposed for the acknowledged disorders of Egypt that he most clearly proved how loose the grasp which he has upon the reins of Empire. Here we cannot do better than quote his own words, of which not a syllable should be lost. "The object of a great part of the Nationalist agitation," said he, "is undoubtedly to bring the British occupation of Egypt to an end by making our task in Egypt impossible. They do it by abuse of Anglo-Egyptian officials, by insulting all Egyptians who do not oppose British control, and by inciting to disorder when there is an opportunity. The conclusion I draw from that is that you can make no progress with the development of the government of Egypt by the Egyptians so long as that agitation against the British occupation continues." Was there ever so lame a conclusion to so darkly ominous a statement? If the Egyptain Nationalists, says Sir Edward Grey, go on inciting to murder, they shall be deprived of the invaluable boon conferred by the ballot-box. So you might tempt the hardened burglar from a career of crime by the promise that, if he behaved himself nicely, he should be allowed to assist at the election of a county councillor.—From "Musings without Method," in "Blackwood."

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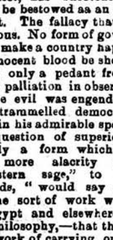

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THE WHITE ELEPHANT IN BUDDHISM

Regarding the recent gift of a white elephant to the Buddhists of Burma, a correspondent writes to the "Rangoon Gazette":—

The sanctity of the white elephant is recognised in certain Buddhist countries. In Siam it has grown into a cult and the institution of an Order of the White Elephant. The connection of the holy animal with the earliest Buddhism is not obvious. The earliest mention in any Pali text of a white elephant occurs in the Jataka commentary. The passage is worth recalling. "It is related that at that time the Midsummer Festival had been proclaimed in the city of Kapilavatthu, and the multitude were enjoying the feast. And queen Maha-Maya, abstaining from strong drink, and brilliant with garlands and perfumes, took part in the festivities for the six days previous to the full moon. And when it came to be the day of the full moon, she rose early, bathed in perfumed water and dispensed four hundred thousand pieces of money in great largess. And decked in full attire she ate of the choicest food, after which she took the eight vows and entered her elegantly furnished chamber of state and lying down on the royal couch she fell asleep and dreamt a dream." In her dream she saw that "the Future Buddha had become a superb white elephant and was wandering about at no great distance on Gold Hill. Descending thence he ascended Silver Hill and approaching from the north he plucked a white lotus with his silvery trunk, and trumpeting loudly went into the golden mansion. And thus three times he walked round his mother's couch with his right side towards it and striking her on her right side he seemed to enter her womb. Thus the conception took place in the Midsummer Festival."

What appears as a mere vision in this later Pali work, the Nidankatha, is exalted into history in still later books,—the Lalita Vistara, the Maha-Vastu and the Buddha-charita.

But before we go to Sanskrit texts, which in the form in which they have come down to us can scarcely claim high antiquity as a whole, we have to notice the stone monuments and sculptures which fortunately can be dated with tolerable accuracy. These we can hardly afford to pass over as so much latter-day interpolation or corrupt transcript. The thirteenth Rock Edict of Ashoka at Girnar in the Kathiawar has a curious added label which is partly mutilated but which has still clearly legible "Sveto hasti savalokasukhavaho nama," which standing by itself, can only mean, "the white elephant is in truth the benefactor of the whole world." Another Edict, at Kalsi, has a standing elephant between the legs of which we read "gajatame" "the superlative elephant." At Dhauli in Orissa the massive fore-part of a carved elephant is described as "white." These elephants would appear to be special Buddhist symbols. It is necessary to note that sculptors of ancient India very diffident of their art and usually, to our great relief, described also in words what they were afraid was but inadequately conveyed by their sculpture. There is no doubt, judging from the reliefs and the inscriptions that Ashoka venerated the animal and has caused to be carved in solid rocks the example he would set to remote posterity. But we have further evidence of bas-reliefs which have survived Mahomedan vandalism, Hindu cupidity and the philistine neglect of pre-Curzon ages. The magnificent stupa of Amaravati in Madras was partially destroyed late in the nineteenth century, by the local zemindar for the material. We shall see time it and the Bharhut and Sanchi ruins have to say about the white elephant.

THE AUTOCRAT IN MEXICO.

The elections in Mexico are just over once more, and once more General Porfirio Diaz has emerged triumpsant. There was never really any doubt as to the issue of the election; just as it has been placed beyond the shadow of a doubt for years past, so was it in this case. Of what do the opponents of Diaz accuse him? Briefly, the charges amount to a strong impugnment of his sincerity and disinterestedness. The Government of which he is the leading representative, say his critics, has set aside the Constitution. The Mexican Constitution, be it understood, is a written one, and therefore inelastic. Unconstitutional procedure accordingly stands out glaringly when placed under the searching light of Mexican statute laws. It is further alleged that Diaz and his advisers have abolished those civic rights which it is agreed are necessary for the progress of a nation. Undoubtedly the Mexico of to-day is a country wherein exists no political freedom, where freedom of speech is impossible, and where there are no guarantees of the life or liberty of the subject.

Nominally Mexico is a Republic; in reality, writes a correspondent of the "ManchesterGuardian," she is nothing of the sort. True, she possesses a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies; there occur periodic "elections" of State representatives, that is of Governors and Councils in each State of the Federation. But it is nonetheless certain that for upwards of a quarter of a century these have been mere pawns on a chessboard, nothing more; and the player of the game is a far-sighted ruler who has been called by a recent visitor to Mexico "one of the greatest men living." Diaz is an autocrat more absolute than any Tsar of Russia. Many characteristic tales are told of his Napoleonic methods of getting the way he wants, and of his superhuman skill in the removing obstacles from his path. Two of them are here given.

Eighteen months ago one of the largest cotton factories in Mexico was the scene of one of those terrible "incidents" which show how superficial is the civilisation of Mexico. The Company objected to their workmen buying provisions at the ordinary stores in the town. They commenced a "tienda" or store of their own, and commanded that henceforth its men should purchase there only. The goods were more expensive and of inferior quality, and the inevitable strike ensued. Now observe the methods of the "Iron Master." He sent General Martinez, Vice Secretary for War, with troops from Mexico City. Martinez was known thenceforth as the "Mexican Trepoff." In one morning his troops shot 214 men in cold blood in the streets. Then the strike ended, and nothing more was heard. Another story is even more characteristic of the Diaz methods. An election of a Governor of Yucatan was in progress. The Yucatan nominee was disagreeable to Diaz, who nominated a second candidate. However, the first was successful by an enormous majority. The news was sent to the President, who immediately telegraphed back saying, "Glad to hear my man elected. Am sending troops to inaugurate him formally." The troops came, Diaz's man was duly installed.

If a member of his Government becomes too popular he is removed. For Porfirio Diaz does not wish any thought of revolt to enter the hearts of his faithful subjects. A case in point is that of Senor Olegario Molima, who was Governor of Yucatan, and whose good work in Merida was much appreciated. He was recalled to the capital, and after receiving much assurance of Presidential favour was provided with distinguished employment elsewhere. A popular Cabinet Minister was sent as Minister to Madrid; another to a turbulent State of Northern Mexico.

A more serious charge is brought against the Diaz 'regime' by its critics. English men of letters who have travelled in Mexico tell us that common people have been dispossessed of their lands, and that free labourers have been converted into slaves, though, of course, the slavery is denied. This refers especially to two portions of the country called the Mexican Republic. One is the southern part of Sonora, in the northwest and the other the province of Yucatan, in the south-east. The Yaquis of Sonora are being driven from their homes and sold as slaves because, it is alleged, the Government covets the rich arable lands which they have held for centuries. And the Mayas of Yucatan, say the accusers, are being treated similarly for the sake of their wood-cutting lands.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Vorwaerts," July 18.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. 'Vorwaerts" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning:—

Farreiros, Mr M	McDonnell, Mr
Gawthorne, Mr H	Parsons, Mr and Mrs
Gilbert, Mr	Badok, Mr
Hazen, Revd and Mrs	Shahsbay Khan, Mr Subedar
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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

B. V. A. vs B. G. A. COLABA.

This match was played at Colaba on Sunday, and resulted in a narrow win for the B. G. A. by 5 runs. Scores:—

B. V. A. C. C.

Sapr Rogers, c Wyatt, b Jenkins	22
Sergt Spilling, c Bailey, b Wyatt	5
Sergt Barker, c Webb, b Wyatt	1
Lieut Cudlip, b Jenkins	12
Corpl Forbes, b Halpin	11
Sapr Rowe, b Bailey	4
Gr Longley, b Webb	13
Gr Oliver, c Brooks, b Halpin	9
Br Goodsir, not out	9
Sapr Biggerstaff, b Halpin	0
Sapr Partridge, b Wyatt	4
Extras	10
Total	100

B. G. A. COLABA C. C.

Lieut Brooke, b Barker	39
Sergt Watts, b Barker	9
Br Bailey, b Barker	5
Br Reynolds, b Rogers	0
Lieut Perkins, b Barker	1
Lieut Keane, b Barker	7
Lieut Taylor, c Rowe, b Rogers	15
Gr Farmer, c Oliver, b Cudlip	22
Gr Webb, c Longley, b Cudlip	0
Br Halpin, b Rogers	2
Gr Wyatt, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	105

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY vs THOS. COOK & SONS.

The above match was played on Saturday at the Cooperage, and resulted in a win for the former by 123 runs. Scores:—

ARMY & NAVY SOCIETY C. C.

B Jugganath, b	21
S Pereira, b	7
L Sequeira, c	20
O D Longland, b	17
W B Wicker, st	56
G F Hill, st	9
R H Richer, c	16
S A Richens, b	0
Gopal Vital, st	0
A F Pereira, b	2
C C Almedia, not out	2
Extras	19
Total	169

THOS. COOK & SON C. C.

Vaidya, b	2
Wadia, b	8
Chandawarker, c	3
Raghvesh, b	2
Blo e, st	0
Shivrao, st	13
Shirpad, b	0
Chickramane, l-b-w	3
Mazello, c	0
Gangalli, c	10
Michael, not out	2
Extras	3
Total	46

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB vs. TELEGRAPH R. C. C.

This match was played on Sunday on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Lusitanians.

Scores:—

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

J. F. Pais, c Orr b S. D'Silva	37
R. B. D'Costa, run out	48
F. D'Mello, not out	35
D. G. Souza, b Turner	1
M. D'Mello, b Rodrigues	1
J. P. Braganca, c Brown b Turner	0
E. C. Albuquerque, c Cress b S. D'Silva	1
S. D'Souza, b S. D'Silva	0
Fernandes, C. Stanne, L. D'Souza } Did not bat.	
Extras	23
Total (for 7 wickets)	146

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

D. Rodrigues, l-b-w D. G. Souza	8
MacFarlain, b D. G. Souza	14
S. Edwards, c L. D'Souza b J. F. Pais	12
J. Sorris, c Pais b D. G. Souza	9
A. D'Silva, c Pais b Braganca	1
Turner, b D. G. Souza	0
S. D'Silva, b Braganca	17
R. Keys, b D. G. Souza	1
J. Cress, c Fernandes b Braganca	2
Orr, b D. G Souza	0
D. Brown, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	70

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE vs. THE BOMBAY RANGERS.

A cricket match was played between the Paper Currency Office and the Bombay Rangers on Saturday in which the former defeated the latter by 35 runs. The score was as under:—

L Oliver, b L B Ward	1
J A Wyse, b L B Ward	16
D Baker, c Dalvi, b R C Engineer	0
P Powell, b L B Ward	21
C Rodrigues, b L B Ward	0
R Oliver, b L B Ward	0
C Pitt, b L B Ward	18
J Flanagan, run out	2
A Alimiore, c Dalvi, b N A Mowdawala	9
J V Paisley, l-b-w	4
V Rodrigues, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	78

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

K E Kumana, b Baker	16
R D Khasuss, c Baker b Oliver	4
N M Mistry, b Pitt	6
B B Kaikawala, c Rodrigues b Oliver	1
L B Ward, b Pitt	21
C F Cowie, c Flanagan b Pitt	7
R. Engineer, c Alimor b Baker	18
S N Mehta, b Baker	9
T H Worgan, not out	2
G P Dalvi, b Baker	0
N A Mowdawala, b Pitt	7
Extras	12
Total	103

MOHAMEDAN C. C. vs. NEW CYRUS C. C.

A match was played on Sunday last between the above Cricket Clubs. The Captain of the Cyrus C. C. winning the toss sent in his team and with a score of 59 runs lost all wickets, out which 20 was the highest score made, by Mr. Cabinet, unluckily going forward to hit the Edroos' fast and off-breaks, he was stumped by the smart wicket-keeper Shamsudin. The well-known bowler Shaik Edroos of Mohamedan C. C. rendered good service in this match and was successful taking seven wickets.

The following are the scores :—

NEW CYRUS C. C.

Mistri D N, l-b-w, b Edroos	0
Gazder D, c and b Edroos	0
Mistri D, b Edroos	2
Joshi, b Papa	3
Daruwala N, b Papa	12
Gazder E, b Edroos	0
Cabinet Z, st	20
Daruwalla run out	0
S Nowroji, c Shaik Adam, b Edroos	0
Daji, b Edroos	8
Unwala, not out	4
Extras	10
Total	59

MOHAMEDAN CRICKET CLUB.

Shaik Adam, b Joshi	7
Gulam Ali, run out	4
K H Contractor, b Unwalla	4
Shaik Papa, c Mistry, b Unwalla	13
Shaik Edroos, c Gazder, b Unwalla	14
Vali Ahmed, c Joshi, b Unwalla	6
A. Shubdily, b Unwalla	5
Shamsudin, not out	13
Shveliwalla, c Unwala, b Joshi	4
M G Husein, l-b-w, b Joshi	0
J T Merchant, b Unwalla	3
Extras	14
Total	87

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

ROVERS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

There was a fairly large attendance on the Cooperage last evening, to witness the meeting of the above teams. The Gymkhana winning the toss, the Rovers kicked off, and play of an even nature followed, both teams displaying good football. Both goalkeepers were visited in turn, each of them displaying their skill in dealing with difficult shots. Half-time arrived with no goals scored.

On resuming the Gymkhana immediately pressed and kept up the pressure the major portion of this half, Walker saving brilliantly on several occasions. Eventually Finlay opened the scoring for the Gymkhana, giving Walker no chance with a pretty shot. Shortly after from a centre by Abbot, Hargreaves scored a second goal. The Rovers now took up the running, and Eden tricking a couple of opponents just missed the goal by inches with an excellent shot. Nothing further was scored, the Gymkhana winning a good game by 2 goals to love. Result :—

Bombay Gymkhana	2
Rovers	0

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Goal: Lewin; backs: Cooper and Elliot; half-backs: Barrett, Cooper and Johnston; forwards: Abbot, Hargreaves, Finlay, Osborne-Smith and Evans.

ROVERS.—Goal: Walker; backs: Morley and Edwards; half-backs: Sabon, Towson and Hodges; forwards: Loveridge, Eden, Robinson, Toole and Phelps.

INDIAN CIGAR TRADE.

Manufacturers Driven to French Soil.

THE Government, as it admits, has so far gained nothing to speak of by the enhancement of the tobacco duty, unless it may be the moral satisfaction of having killed the precocious juvenile's cheap cigarette. On the other hand it has probably done considerable harm to the Indian cigar export trade. The brands of Indian cigar that are intended for British consumption are all now-a-days improved, in appearance at any rate, by wrappings of foreign leaf, Sumatra, Borneo or Havana. The heavy increase in the cost of this portion of his material must be a very serious consideration to the Indian manufacturer, who has already to struggle against the exorbitant duty levied on all cigars imported into the United Kingdom. Nor has he the usual resource of increasing the price to his customers, since the Indian article only holds its own in the British market against competitors from all over the world in virtue of its cheapness. No wonder says "the Pioneer" that the tobacco manufacturers in Southern India took a gloomy view of the situation until a heroic but sufficient remedy suggested itself to them. This was the removal of their businesses to French soil which offers a haven against the new duty. The firm of Messrs. Spencer and Co. have already transferred their headquarters to Pondicherry and their famous brands will henceforth go out to the world with the label "made in French territory."

DEATH OF A. BURMAN,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAGOON, JULY 18.

The death occurred of Ba Hla Oung, Barat-Law, son of the late Hla Oung, Comptroller, Indian Treasuries. The deceased took a keen interest in Buddhist affairs and looked after the management of two Buddhist schools, one for girls and the other for boys, and was Hon'ble Secretary of the International Buddhist Society.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for last 12 days ending 30th June.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for last 12 days ending 30th June 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	1500961	31871704	3337266
I. M. Ry. System	1178·06	461579	6226808	6688387
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	45216	735729	780945
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5950	41388	47338
Total...	2950·64	2013706	38875629	40889835
Earnings for corresponding last 12 days ending 30th June 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·54	1370741	26149622	27520363
I. M. Ry. System	1178·06	446396	a5544407	5990803
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	59317	620632	679949
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	2043	12684	14727
Total	2950·55	1878497	32327345	34205842
Inc. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·11	+130220	5722082	5852302
or I. M. Ry.	— 0·02	+ 15183	+682401	+697584
Dec. A. D. C. R.	.....	— 14101	+115097	+100996
Baran-Kotah R.	.....	+ 3907	+ 28704	+ 32611

No'e.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April, 1910.

a. This includes supplementary figures for quarter ended 31st March 1909.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'

TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE

INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED. WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

Make your own Cigarette

It is twice as good

A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER

BEST and PUREST

LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE AFTER USES OF THE WEDDING GOWN.

What is the ultimate fate of the wedding dress, writes a London correspondent, which plays its part during the most important moment of a woman's life, but so short a moment? Put on for the marriage ceremony, which lasts only about half an hour, and worn for the reception, which continues only for an hour or an hour and a half longer, is its glorious but little day to be ended in so summary a manner? The brides of the past had a very definite aftermath for the marriage robe. In it they appeared at all the dinner parties given in their honour, and, hanging on the arm of their host, preceded everybody in the processions to the feast. After that the question of the toilette's future was a test of the bride's temperament. In many a cupboard now, wrapped up in a fair white sheet, lies the lavender-strewn dress of the woman who has been a wife forty years and more. Her children are grown up, and she has grandchildren also, but there the gown remains, a quaint, old fashioned relic of the past, grown as yellow as wax in its prison. It is waiting to be the shroud of its once happy wearer? All these years it has been treasured to that end.

SPIRIT OF HOME EVAPORATED.

The sentiment is sweet. But what modern bride would keep indefinitely such a frock? Permeated it may be with tender memories, but how is the practical task of treasuring it to be arranged? Space is limited in these days of many dresses and flats of limited area, and then, too, the spirit of home has evaporated, and women flit from abode to abode as light-heartedly as if they were butterflies without a thought for the days that are no more. So there are few instances, surely, now, of the wedding gown being set aside to act as the shroud. So the dress that clothed the bride is relegated to the commonplace purpose meted out to any costume if it does not suffer the sacrilege of being sold. It is put to the derogatory use of a foundation for chiffon; it is cut up to make a petticoat; or—horrible fate—it is consigned to the dye tub, and emerges stained for ever from its original purity.

WHAT FASHION HAS DONE.

That intangible but very potent arbiter, Fashion, has, during the past few years, fixed the limits of the wedding dress in one direction. It was customary for a long period for those ladies presented on their marriage at Court to wear their wedding gown, and for that reason the wedding dress appertained a full Court train, from three and a half to four yards, long, supported by pages of honour. But the vogue of the full Court train, owing to the action of copyists who had no ultimate intention or opportunity to use the train at Court, was discarded by many aristocratic brides, and the studious simplicity that marks the bridal gown de luxe of to-day, when that garment is regarded as the robe suited to a religious ceremony, renders it unfit for an appearance at Court. It is in consequence used for an evening dress, as the lining of a Court train, or as a foundation for embroideries and veiling fabrics.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

Details of Each Round.

The following particulars of the Johnson-Jeffries fight have been received by mail via Colombo :—

While training Johnson's knocked out four trainers in succession. Both Johnson and Jeffries sparred before cinematograph cameras. Jeffries' camp was quiet; Johnson's camp was noisy, with songs and instrumental music. Sullivan patched up a quarrel with Jeffries and Corbett and assisted in the training.

Prayers for Johnson's success were offered in many African Methodist Churches in the United States. Some Negro Churches invited the members to meet "to pray and sing until Johnson wins," the progress of the fight being shown on screens above the pulpits.

The prisoners in Chicago gaol were permitted to operate a special wire giving bulletins of the fight.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—Time called 2·44 p.m. The men refused to shake hands. After much sparring Johnson shot his left to the face. The men clinched and roughed it at close quarters, the Negro hitting the whiteface. Tame round, honours even. Johnson was smiling throughout.

Round 2.—Jeffries held on to Johnson when they came to close quarters. The Negro clouted

BY THE WAY.

"GIVING THE BRIDE AWAY."

An American Congregational Minister, Rev. W. B. Millard, of Morgan Park, Illinois, has been pointing out the anachronisms in the Anglican Prayer-book marriage service. Especially scornful, says the "Christian World," is he of the "farcical practice" of "giving the bride away." The origin of this feature in the wedding service is traced back to the Sarum Manual of 1078, but it possibly antedated that compilation. The "giving away" dates back to the barbarous centuries when woman was a chattel, unable to hold property, and was the slave of some man—usually her father—until he "gave her away" to her husband, without her having a voice in the transaction. Mr. Millard thinks it time freeborn American girls repudiated the suggestion that one man can give them away to another like sheep. Such grinning skeletons of the past should be decently buried, he declares with quite American emphasis.

AUSTRALIA'S PLANT PEST.

The history of the whitlow-pepperwort, which, accidentally introduced into England from Holland a century ago, has now, spread from Dover to the Severn, is a reminder of the incredible rate at which a European plant is spreading over the Australian continent. Just thirty years ago a lady at Bright, Victoria, planted in her garden a few seeds of St. John's wort sent her from the old country. The lady's intention was to have one or two of the plants at hand for medicinal purposes. The hardy weed, however, soon spread beyond the garden, and before anyone had grasped the magnitude of the evil it had been carried by cattle along all the main stock routes and jumped the Victorian watershed into Gippsland. It has now completely taken possession of something like 20,000 acres of agricultural land, and the Agricultural Department of Victoria is spending thousands of pounds in the endeavour to eradicate it, some of the methods tried costing nearly £50 an acre.

MR FREDERIC HARRISON AND GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the July "Positivist Review," pays a kindly tribute to the late Goldwin Smith. Mr. Harrison says he has been for some sixty years in close touch with him. At times they have been in keenly opposing camps, and Mr. Harrison has feared that reunion would be impossible. Happily it has not been so, and he closes his notice with the words he received from Goldwin Smith in April, under his own hand, written on his deathbed, "We shall never clasp hands again. I clasp hearts across the Atlantic." "The future of the Anglo-Saxon race on both sides of the ocean will," Mr. Harrison adds, "long cherish the memory of a stalwart defender of purity, freedom, and justice in public life".

MORE MOTOR MAIL VANS.

St. Martin's-le-Grand will, in the near future, the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" learns, establish a motor mail-van service between London and the Midlands as far north as Birmingham, and embracing all the leading towns en route, including Towcester, Daventry, and Coventry, and a branch service will be established between Stony Stratford and Leicester. The maximum speed allowed by law is twelve miles an hour, and the mail motors which have been running from London to the south of England for several years have kept well up to the limit. One van will run to and fro, and two vans will be held in reserve in case of breakdown. Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool have been served by motor mail-vans for some years.

MORE SCHOOLBOY "HOWLERS."

Here are some more genuine schoolboy "howlers": "How could the King have let all the people at a distance know that they must prepare for war?—He might have set fire to a beacon on the top of a hill" "What were the Provisions of Oxford?—Salt, beef, ham, and bacon." "Between whom were the Wars of the Roses fought?—Between the Turks and the Seduces." "What was the use of a city of refuge?—When a man had been murdered accidentally he might jump up and run to it." "Give the character of Henry VII.—He had a downcast in his left eye."

GIRLS AS LIFT "BOYS."

The University of Chicago, which has been responsible for not a few educational innovations, is becoming a pioneer in industrial matters also. In its halls of residence for women students it has taken to employing girls to run the lifts. There is no previous instance in America, so it is said, of a girl being engaged as an "elevator pilot." With smoothly running electric machines, the task ought to make no unreasonable demands on the strength of the "weaker sex."

WILHELM.

The patient bearing of a life-long physical disability argues moral rather than physical courage. In an article in "McClure's Magazine," Mr. Sydney Brooks gives a most interesting and impressive account of the Kaiser's self-discipline with which he overcame the well-known weakness of his left arm. This arm has always been practically powerless though few would guess the truth from a casual inspection of the Emperor, who has taught himself to do all that the ordinary man can do, and more. He has taught himself to swim, to play tennis, to row, to ride, to play the piano, to fence, to sail a boat, to skate, to shoot, all with more than average ability. It is a great man who glories in overcoming obstacles, and a very great man is he who overcomes them not with a burst of energy or a stroke of genius, but with long, patient, unremitting toil. With a hundred servants and courtiers anxious to anticipate his every need, the very execution of such a system of discipline, granted the will to impose it, must have been far from easy. The German Emperor has, in English opinion, sometimes made mistakes. What great man has not? It is only the nonentity who, at the expense of accomplishing nothing, acquires a negative reputation. Some of these mistakes have arisen, too, from imprudent rashness—a dangerous quality in a ruler. But the great strength of will which his long self discipline to which is not always to be curbed. The Emperor's mistakes have arisen from the very qualities which constitute his greatness.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

From a baby to a young Empire, everything just beginning has an extraordinary interest. To the fascination of childhood is added the joy of a vast ground for speculation. The Canadian Navy is born. Hardly two months ago the Naval Service Act was passed, and already it is being put into operation. Ten warships are to be built, some in Canada, some in England; many cadets have already volunteered to enter the proposed naval college at Halifax; plans for new docks at Montreal have been approved; and Admiral Kingsmill, the Naval Adviser to the Dominion Government will soon be on his way to this country to confer with the Imperial authorities. Canada has lost no time in starting to realize its ambitions, and in shouldering a share of the responsibility that rests on Great Britain. She means business, is not content to talk and promise, but sets about doing. This is the right spirit. We hail it with gladness, and feel, perhaps, a tinge of envy at the sight of such dynamic zeal. An imaginative mind will have just a little awe mingled with its other impressions. Here is a baby nation bestirring itself like a strong man. To what will it grow? This navy that is springing into being may be destined to attain a fame commensurate with that of England's. Canada, too, may boast in course of time her Drake her Rodney, her Blake, her Nelson. She also may be called on to resist a Great Armada, to achieve a Trafalgar. But—and this would be the happier destiny—it may be here to signalise the reign of peace accomplished by impregnable power. What is not possible to such a land and to such men?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

TITLES BY THE YARD.

The Duke of Marlborough, can probably lay claim to more distinguished titles than any other Peer of the Realm. To enumerate a few of them he is Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Baron Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, Baron Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince of Mindelheim in Suabia. A curious little ceremony takes place every year in connection with the Duke of Marlborough's historic home, Blenheim Castle. A little white flag with a gold embroidered "fleur delys" is presented by the Duke each year at Windsor Castle. Escorted by a ceremonious cortege, he then makes his way to the guardroom, where he places the trophy over the effigy of the great Duke of Marlborough. This quaint ceremony is a survival of the days of mediævalism, when a grateful nation presented the first Duke with £500,000 towards the building of Blenheim, immediately after the great battle from which the castle takes its name As a result, the Palace, like the Duke of Wellington's home, Strathfieldsaye, is held direct from the Crown, and in lieu of rent the feudal practice of one miniature flag is demanded.

THE PAPAL SECRETARY.

Cardinal Merry del Val, who is reported to have warned the State officials of the recent anarchist outrage in Spain, is a Londoner by birth, and on his mother's side is connected with England. His grandfather was at one time Member of Parliament for Southampton, and his Eminence himself was educated near Slough. His father was for many years Secretary to the Spanish Embassy in London. In his young days Cardinal Merry del Val, although not a particularly brilliant scholar, was nevertheless a brilliant athlete. He is still an exceedingly athletic man; in fact, it is said that he is the only one of the august body to which he belongs who ever makes any attempt to take physical exercise. This, perhaps, is not surprising when it is remembered that most of his brother Cardinals are nearer seventy than sixty. Last year the Cardinal was the hero of a very amusing incident arising out of an action in the Italian courts concerning a bequest of two million lire to the Holy See. The Papal authorities were not represented at the proceedings, and the judgment could not be carried into effect until formal notice had been served either upon the Papal Secretary or on the Pontiff himself. For two months a court official made repeated, but unsuccessful, attempts to catch the Cardinal. One day it came to the official's knowledge that his quarry had gone to the lake Bracciano. Hurrying, thither, he came face to face with the Cardinal while bathing, whereupon he flourished his all important paper. But his Eminence, who is an excellent and powerful swimmer, made off for the shore, and regained his cabin. When he emerged, the official was nowhere to be seen, and the Cardinal immediately drove off to a restaurant where he lunched in a private room. Presently he called for his bill. He was handed a slip, only to find that he had been given the court decree. But the judgment was simply to the effect that the Italian Government had authorised the Vatican to accept the legacy of two million lire.

A SCULPTOR OF ROYALTY.

Sir George Frampton, R. A., who is engaged upon a bronze group of Peter Pan which is to be erected in Kensington Gardens, has probably been commissioned to do more public monuments than any other artist of the present day. They include six or seven statues of the late Queen Victoria, the design for the C. I. V. medal, and many other medals, including the Coronation medal, whilst examples of his skill as a sculptor may be seen on many of our famous public buildings. His record is all the more astonishing when it is stated that he is the youngest artist of our time to be elected a full R.A., while far fewer years than is usually the case separated his election as R.A. from the time when he became A.R.A. Sir George is not a keen follower of popular pastimes; he is too much wrapt up in his art, and in this connection he tells an amusing story concerning his famous statue of the late Mr. Quentin Hogg, which stands in Langham Place, under the shadow of the Polytechnic, which he founded. One day Sir George was passing through Langham Place shortly after the statue had been unveiled, and saw a large crowd of young men eagerly discussing it. Curious as to what their opinions of the monument were, he quietly mingled himself with them, and discovered from their conversation that they thought the monument had been erected to some player who had played a wonderful game. Their attention was concentrated not on the work as a whole, but on the boy and the ball, and a dispute was going on as to whether it was an Association or a Rugby ball. In telling the story himself, Sir George adds: "I can't tell you which it was myself for I don't know. It was lent me from the Polytechnic!"

A POPULAR EAST-END VICAR.

Few men can speak with more authority on certain phases of London life than the Rev. J. E. Watts-Ditchfield, whose evidence before the Royal Commission on Divorce has been of such a striking nature. Practically the whole of Mr. Ditchfield's ministerial life has been spent among the poorer classes. He was appointed to St. James-the-Less, Bethnal Green, some thirteen years ago, and has founded as perfect a parochial organisation as is to be found anywhere. He has also erected a fine block of buildings for parish requirements; but the really distinctive attributes of his work are the men's services. At these Sunday afternoon meetings as many as a thousand people put in an average attendance, and one of their most notable features is the monthly "Question Sunday." Men are invited to send in inquiries on theological and other subjects that present difficulties to them, and these he deals with from the pulpit. The Rev. Watts-Ditchfield is an original and daring thinker. He is, for instance, of firm opinion that the Church must change her methods, and if she is to win back the masses, she must first of all reach the male element. In his experience he points out that he hardly finds a man or woman who did not once attend some place of worship. They had as children gone back to in different homes, and that home influence was greater than that of the Church. "Put men's work in the foreground," exclaims Mr. Ditchfield, "give it of your best. When once the man is reached, the home is won."

PARSON'S WIFE AND PLAYWRIGHT.

Although clergymen's wives have written novels ere this—there is, for example, "Lucas Malet," to mention but one—Mrs. Montague Fowler furnishes probably the only example of a parson's wife turned play-right. For it is an open secret that "Gaston Gervex," author of "The Accolade," a one-act play recently produced at the Court Theatre with great success, is none other than Mr. Montague Fowler, wife of the Rev. Montague Fowler. Mr. Fowler is the third son of the late Sir John Fowler, Bart., of Braemore, and is now second heir to the title and estates. He was formerly Chaplain to Archbishop Benson, and since 1900 has been the popular Rector of All Hallows, London Wall. Mrs. Fowler (who is a daughter of the late Colonel Edward Thomson, C. S. I.) took the heroine's part in "The Accolade," and appears to have a bright dramatic future before her.

MRS. FAWCETT.

Mrs. Fawcett, to whose striking evidence before the Royal Commission on Divorce such wide publicity has been given, is the widow of the late Professor Henry Fawcett, the famous Postmaster-General, and has herself taken a keen interest in political and social reform all her life. She has also written largely, her subjects ranging from topics of purely literary interest to political economy. Mrs. Fawcett was one of the first to advocate the admission of girl students into Cambridge University. In connection with the early experiments of this movement she relates an amusing story illustrative of the prejudices that then existed against the idea. One of the examiners in a tripos examination was very strongly opposed to the theory. At that time women could claim no right to be examined; they could only be examined through the grace and kindness of the examiners. A Newnham student—a Miss Glover—had asked to be examined, and the gentleman referred to, finding that he was the only one of the four who objected to admit her, waived his own objections.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SANATOGEN

EVERY age of life in Shakespeare's immortal "Seven Ages" is prone to diseases which undermine the nervous system and deplete the vitality.

Sanatogen, the world-renowned revitaliser, is the remedy of remedies to overcome these disabilities and restore to the normal any incorrect action of the bodily functions.

For Wasting.

In the disorders of "**The Infant,**" as much Sanatogen as will go "on the point of a knife," as Beatrice says in *Much Ado*, will overcome the retarding influence of disease and enable the little one to develop into a robust "**School Boy**" with shining morning face," when a teaspoonful with each meal will make and keep him strong and healthy.

When, like "**The Lover**" and "**The Soldier**" he is fighting for his position in the world, and is liable to be struck down by nervous and wasting diseases, draughts from the "Cup of Health" enable him to continue the fight with unimpaired vigor.

For Nervous Breakdown.

The years take him into the condition of "**The Justice,**" and he prefers a sedentary to an active life—then Sanatogen is equally efficacious in maintaining that equilibrium which physicians call health.

As age advances, and, through the gradual disintegration of the tissues, he becomes the "**lean and slippered Pantaloon,**" Sanatogen staves off the ravages of time, while in the "**Last Scene**" of extreme old age it feeds the flickering flame and prolongs life as nothing else has ever done.

SANATOGEN is a white powder, a chemical compound of glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk proteid, the chief body-building food which, when mixed with water, milk, or other liquid, becomes the veritable "Cup of Health and Healing."

In all forms of nervous diseases with their train of alarming symptoms, like loss of memory, depression of spirits, lassitude, insomnia, etc., it acts like a charm, tuning the body up to the highest pitch of health, while in all wasting diseases it rapidly restores the tissue which has been lost.

The King's Physician,

Dr. Ott, Marienbad, praises Sanatogen very highly and says:—"I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in cases of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength and stimulate the bodily functions."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson

—Judge Chief Court, Lahore, writes: "My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and Bazaars. An interesting booklet "How to Live Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent post free, on application, to all mentioning this paper.

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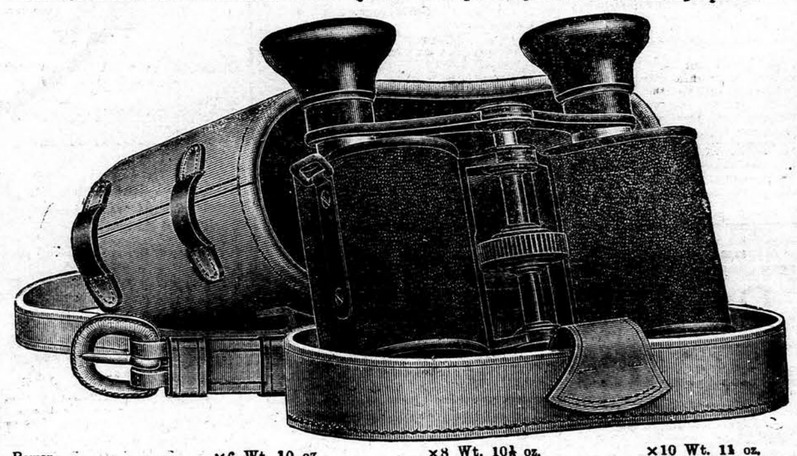
PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8-, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ANTISEPTIC STEEL PILLS
With Cod Liver Oil
A Scientific Remedy for all Blood Affections.
A Scientific Chemist always keeps a box of Martin's Pills in the Scientific Cast on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a Minute dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Price Rs. 2 all Druggists and Stores, or post free Rs. 2-8 from MARTIN'S Pharm. Chemists, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS.

LEMCO and Milk is splendid for Children.

Lemco and Milk has made many backward delicate children strong. The rich Beef goodness of Lemco in Milk is wonderfully nourishing, the weakest digest it easily when unable to take milk alone. Use ½ to ½ teaspoonful to ½ a pint of warm milk. No preservatives, no flavouring in Lemco, only pure highly concentrated beef.

A Lady writes:—"Without doubt Lemco has contributed to make my little son strong."

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The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

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ROYAL for ANIMALS
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet
found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN

Pain arising
FROM
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the Limbs after exercise,
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Animals
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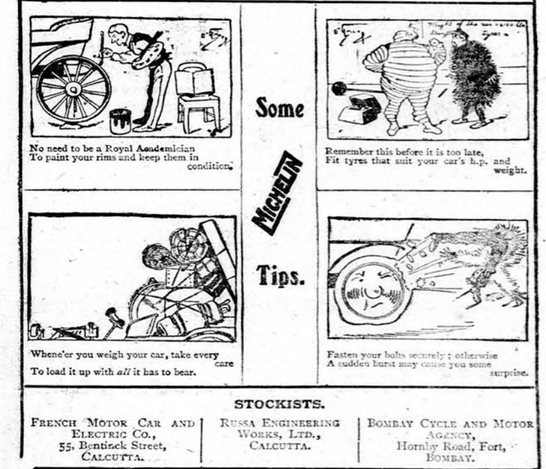

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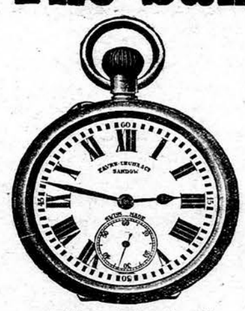

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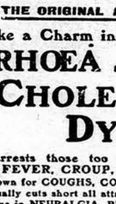

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